The Chicago Republican.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Restriction of the Presidential Term.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

FAILURE TO PASS OVER THE VETO.

Congressional Power as to Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. WADE introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE —. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and shall not again be eligible to that office during the term of his natural life. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, who shall not again be eligible to the office of President during the time of his natural life. Whenever Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, such officer shall not again be eligible to the office of President during the term of his natural life.

Mr. WADE, on offering this resolution, said: I will state that this resolution is no new idea, for I have been an advocate of it for many years, and I have derived the very strong impressions I have on the subject by a very careful observation of the workings of our Government through such periods as I have been an observer of it; and I believe it has been very rare that we have been able to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers given to him according to his opinion to advance his reëlection. And when I say this of the Presidents who have preceded us, I say it in no attempt to depreciate the morals of those men, because the Constitution places before them temptations which we can hardly expect that human nature will resist, and that in the long run it will never resist is clear in the history of our Government. Washington himself, who was exceedingly sagacious in the workings of the Government, informed us that it was his opinion that there was a weakness that ought to be remedied. He saw it early. He saw that a man intrusted with these more than regal powers during the period he was President might be tempted to use them for his advancement afterwards; and almost all the Presidents since have felt the necessity of some such check upon personal ambition. It is the injunction of more than human wisdom to be relieved from these temptations. We might trace this, had we time, through preceding administrations, and we should find that this influence weighed like gravitation upon the mind of almost every President we ever had. How is it, sir, in the present case? I have no doubt that the present Chief Magistrate came into office while he was perfectly single in his mind, sincere and truthful in his opinions. What were some of these opinions? Why, sir, he spoke and reiterated every day for two months, that treason was a great crime; that it ought to be punished; that it must be rendered odious; and that he was the man to do this. He said it to every delegation that waited on him, until the words became stereotyped on the minds of the whole people. How, sir, has he performed that pledge? Has he punished anybody? Why, sir, we have the unheard-of spectacle of one of the greatest rebellions that ever cursed mankind, involving more people, more lives, more expense than all the rebellions that have occurred in history, and yet, sir, no man has been punished in consequence of it. Something is wrong. If this is all right, then the whole system of penitentiaries throughout the Union ought to be abolished. Sir, the President was right when he said that treason was a great crime and ought to be rendered odious. Why did he not carry out this declaration? What has occurred to change his position on this question? I will not say that this ambition, which has tempted all who have gone before him, weighed on his mind to tempt him; but it is exceedingly singular that, so far from rendering treason odious by punishment, he has hoisted into the most exalted positions many of the leading traitors in the South. Who else, at any period of the world's history, ever thought of taking a rebel, red with the blood of his countrymen, and placing him in the position of Governor of a State, who has sought to overthrow the Government of the Union, and who invoked a despotism to aid him in doing it? Is that the way you make treason odious among mankind? Is that the policy about which we have heard so much? Nobody has been able to tell us heretofore exactly what that policy was. We all, however, saw that it was a kind of policy that suits every rebel, every Copperhead, and every enemy of the Government of the United States, both foreign and domestic. Well, sir, as that policy has become developed, we all now see precisely what it is, and why it was so grateful to the ears and hearts of every enemy of his country. It was no less than this, that these States should suffer nothing, or forfeit nothing, by rebellion, but that they should be admitted unwashed and red with the blood of their countrymen, into full communion with honest, loyal men, and into the councils of the nation. What has brought around this change? Sir, it all points to the fact, that it will not do to tempt men in this way. Why, sir, the policy of bringing these States into the Union, with all their rebellion and treason in their hearts, is no better than treason itself. I lay down the rule here, sir, and I defy contradiction, that, if there is any man, be he high or low, who is an advocate for bringing traitors into the councils of the nation, that man is a traitor in his heart; he is an enemy to the Government and the nation; and nothing can make it appear differently. He who invokes the aid of unrepentant rebels to come into the councils of the nation to participate in their deliberations, is no better than a rebel, and is a rebel at heart. How does the policy that is now devolved upon us differ from that policy that would be announced from the same place by Jeff. Davis? Were he to-morrow placed in the same position, would he ask any more, would he ask any less, than that his co-conspirators should be restored to the same positions that they had when they left these halls? Why, sir, we all know the history of the Government at the time when these men first rebelled. How was it? When they went off, they had the Government all in their own hands, and, to the infamy of the Democratic party be it said, that, with all their treason and their crimes, here, in the Senate chamber, there was but one man from their side ready to protest against their treason. With this exception, sir, you will not find a single Democratic vote against the will and action enjoined by the Southern rebels. Just before they went out of Congress, they had it all their own way, and you and I, Mr. President, felt relieved when we saw them leave these halls. The greatest blunder treason ever committed, more fatal than the blunders of the battle-field, was the blunder of withdrawing from power in Congress when they had it all in their own hands. Now, sir, suppose they had kept on here just as they are invited to come here now, and suppose they had kept on and had predominated in Congress, so as to prevent any provision being made for arresting the progress of treason, you could not have enlisted a soldier. Had they not committed the blunder of withdrawing, the Democratic party would have stood them, and voted down every measure, as they undertook to vote them down after their masters had gone out. Therefore I shall move, at a very early period, to take this resolution up, and shall then press the action of Congress to a vote upon it. Some gentlemen are astonished at the number of amendments offered from time to time, and I do not wonder at it. This Government has been floundering through a crisis such as never a Government encountered before. It has been tried in all its parts. If there was any weaknesses in it, it has been revealed by the very difficulties that we have overcome. This amendment that I now propose is to remedy the greatest deficiency left by the fathers who made this Government. It is no disparagement to them that we find their work not adapted to our time. It would be more than a miracle if it were otherwise than as it is. It is absurd to suppose that a constitution which was made for a people scattered over a small part of the country should be, in all its parts, perfect when the nation has grown up to 30,000,000 of people, spread over an entire continent. Just as well expect that the cloth cut for an infant would be the correct pattern for him when he had arrived at manhood. There are defects in it, and all men have seen them. It is very seldom, in the history of a country, that an opportunity like this arises. I hope everybody will join me in this; and the President with the rest of them, if there be a particle of patriotism in him, will join in, as Jackson and Washington, and all the great statesmen before him, did. Here I have the satisfaction of believing that I will have the aid and assistance of all parties, because it is a measure which heretofore has met the approval of everybody.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. GUTHRIE of Kentucky, reported a bill to facilitate the settlement of accounts of the Treasury of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States, or to the persons to whom they were due. This bill was prepared by Mr. Spinner, the Treasurer, mainly to authorize a settlement of accounts, some of them warrants of nearly thirty years' standing, from 6 cents upward, upon which drafts have been issued, but still remain outstanding. Under the present law the Treasurer can only receive credit for these drafts when properly endorsed and paid. The bill is reported from the Finance Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be instructed to inquire into and report, how far the States lately in rebellion have complied with the terms proposed by the the President to their resumption of practical relations with the United States, which terms and conditions were as follows, namely: First, that the several State Constitutions should be amended by the insertion of a provision abolishing slavery; second, that the several State Conventions should declare null and void the ordinance of secession and the laws and decrees of the Confederacy; third, that the [illegible] of the Fed[illegible]tures should ratify the [illegible] slavery; fourth, that the rebel debt, State and Confederate, should be repudiated; fifth, that civil rights should be secured by laws applicable alike to white and blacks.

Mr. SUMNER said, that some time ago, the President was requested by the Senate to communicate the information above asked for. The President has in his hands, said he, or ought to have, copies of the correspondence between himself and the so-called Governors of these States. A resolution adopted by the Senate called upon the President to supply copies of that correspondence with the President. For some reason known to him, that call has not been answered by the President. As the information is in his hands, and not in the hands of a Committee of this body, I think it would be better, perhaps, that the Senate should repeat its call once more upon the President, looking to him for information which, better than any other person, he can supply.

Mr. WILSON said that it had been done already.

Mr. SUMNER—My colleague says we have done that. I hope, then, that the President will yet listen to the call of the Senate and communicate this needed information. It is essential in determining the duties of Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Mr. LANE of Indiana presented the petition of Assistant Assessors asking for an increase of compensation; which was referred to the Finance Committee.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Petitions from citizens of Wisconsin, Missouri, and Massachusetts, were presented, asking Congress to annul the acts of the President in establishing civil governments in the South, and to secure equal rights to all, without distinction of color. Referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

When the President's veto message was called up, at 1 o'clock, Mr. DAVIS, in a written document, reviewed the main features of the bill, reiterating his objections heretofore presented at length, and complimenting the President upon his action in returning a bill deemed to be unconstitutional, subversive of early reconstruction, irritating, unwise, and expensive. He produced authorities and considerations showing the propriety in certain circumstances of Presidential vetoes, and declared his firm conviction of the necessity of such action at present.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's remarks, Mr. TRUMBULL, the originator of the vetoed bill, took the floor. He expressed his regret at the President's veto, and said it had been his desire that the various departments of the Government should harmonize in the effort for the restoration of the States. He claimed that his only purpose had been to carry out such measures as should protect loyal refugees and freedmen in the rebellious States, and supposed such measures would harmonize with the views of the Executive, who had declared in his message that Congress should do its duty in according equal and exact justice to all men. Mr. TRUMBULL was greatly surprised that a bill designed for such a purpose should be returned as unconstitutional. Having taken an active part in the passage of the bill, he felt called upon to vindicate himself from having urged a bill so unconstitutional and at variance with the condition of the country as this is declared to be. He said his was not an original measure, and did not enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. It was only amendatory of the act already existing. It does little more than give the sanction of law to what is already being done without any statute or provision. The Freedmen's Bureau already exists. Courts are held by the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the entire country. Where that Bureau has any operation under military authority, laws inconsistent, as it is believed, with the safety of the Government, or incompatible with military operations, are set aside, at this time, in all these States. The object of the bill was to continue in existence the Freedmen's Bureau, not permanently—not at all. Such an intent was disavowed during the discussion of the bill. No time is specified in the bill as to when it shall cease to operate, nor is it customary to insert such clause in any law; but it was declared that it should operate until otherwise provided by law. It is not intended that the bill shall go into States and control domestic affairs of those States. It is simply a bill designed to provide, not for four millions of emancipated slaves or refugees, but only for the indigent, so that they could become self-supporting. Thousands of Union men were driven from their homes all over the South. This was particularly the case in Tennessee. They had neither food nor clothing. They flocked around our armies during the whole progress of the war, and were fed by our supplies. So also with freedmen. While these people were flocking around our armies, on the 3d of March, 1865, Congress passed a law to systematize the clothing and feeding of these destitute negroes, and place them under charge of a special department of the military establishment, called the Freedmen's Bureau. There are still on our hands some of these destitute people, who must be provided for. There has been saved to the Government millions of money by the establishment of the system through which employment has been found for these people. An amendment has been adopted to the Constitution declaring that slavery shall not exist. By virtue of the amendment hundreds of thousands of slaves have become free. In the midst of a hostile population, without any of the world's goods, without any supplies of any kind, something must be done to take care of these people. The Freedmen's Bureau has not had jurisdiction over these four millions of people. Its work has been confined to a very small compass; and this measure, which comes to us denounced as unconstitutional, as a great public charity, is designed only to find employment only for the destitute, ignorant, unprovided, for people, who are few in number, compared with the great numbers of blacks in the whole country. And not simply is this charity for freedmen, but for refugees. More white refugees in many instances have received support and supplies from this Freedmen's Bureau than blacks have. The President, in his veto message, says the act which was passed to establish the Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, in the month of March, has not yet expired. By the terms of the act it was to continue during the war and one year thereafter. So far as the conflict of arms is concerned, all admit the war ceased when the last rebel army laid down its arms. That was some time in May, when the rebel army in Texas surrendered. I do not hold that the consequences of the war are over, but the war of the rebellion is over, and this Bureau must expire in May next, according to the terms of the act of March, 1865. The President says it was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in time of war. At that time most of these States were under rebel control, and the Freedmen's Bureau could only take jurisdiction of such freedmen and refugees as came within the lines of the army. When the war progressed, and the slaves of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina were made free by constitutional amendment, was it not proper that the Freedmen's Bureau should be framed so as to embrace the destitute of these States, as well as the few who had come within our lines, when the bill was enacted? The President says the bill proposed to establish military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. The [illegible] of the bill. The [illegible] the President shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employees and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of duties imposed by this act. This bill makes the Freedmen's Bureau part of the War Department. It makes its officers and agents amenable to the rules and articles of war. Does that extend military jurisdiction over the whole country. Did anybody ever suppose the whole country where they were was under military jurisdiction. The bill extends military jurisdiction nowhere. It merely places under military jurisdiction those persons belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau who nearly all of them, are now under military jurisdiction.

The next objection of the President which Mr. Trumbull noticed was, that the country was to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and that the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties and parishes in the States where refugees and freedmen are to be found. He denied that it was necessary to appoint any such number, notwithstanding it was provided in the bill that they might be appointed. To appoint such a number, he said, would be an abuse of power intrusted to the President. Mr. Trumbull continued in reply to the objection that this bill establishes military jurisdiction in civil cases, denying that it created any military jurisdiction whatever not now existing. Officers of the Bureau were officers of the army now, holding military commissions by authority of the President. A short time since, in Georgia, two citizens were arraigned for crime before a military commission. These culprits, being found guilty, were sentenced to death, and hung by direct approval of the President himself. Was it unconstitutional to do by virtue of a law of Congress what is being done every day without one? In this connection, he referred to several orders affecting persons and property in the Southern States. He reviewed the objection that the act would establish a permanent rank of public administration, having greatly enlarged powers. He denied that its establishment was permanent, or that its powers were greatly enlarged. He proceeded to show the relative degree of power confided by the two bills, and the misapprehension under which he presumed that the President had labored. He declared that not a fortieth part of the four millions had ever received the aid of the Bureau, and quoted from Gen. Howard's report to show that but 90,000 negroes had been aided, and 47,000 whites; and that the number was constantly decreasing. He alluded to the testimony of Gen. Fiske, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, showing that less than 200 orphan children and aged persons were the only negroes receiving aid, and that, of 25,000 persons fed, 17,800 were whites. The effect of the Bureau, he asserted, was to decrease the cost of supporting both freedmen and refugees. It had invariably had this effect.

In reply to the suggestion of the President that, while the freedmen should be protected, it should be through the civil power of the courts, he referred to the enactments of the Legislature of Mississippi, which prohibited the holding or leasing of land by freedmen, and in other respects infringing on their natural rights. In some localities they were not permitted to hire themselves out without the consent of their former masters.

In considering the last objection, of the representation of States affected by its provisions, he held that if it was valid, Congress had no right to pass laws levying direct taxes upon these States, no right to declare the States in rebellion, or to pass laws to blockade their ports.

In conclusion, he said he thought he was acting in harmony with the views of the President in his efforts in perfecting the bill; that it was not only constitutional and necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, but without it freedmen [illegible] be tyrannized over and enslaved.

The question being called for, the CHAIR announced that it was, Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding? Upon which the yeas and nays were required by the Constitution.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

Nays—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Absent—Foot and Wright.

The CHAIR announced that, the number voting in the affirmative being less than two thirds, the bill had failed.

This announcement was greeted with loud hisses from the colored gallery, and mingled applause and hisses from other parts of the galleries.

The CHAIR ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was done; and the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. STEVENS, from the joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution, that, in order to close agitation on a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of the people of the eleven States which had been declared to be in insurrection, no Senators or Representatives shall be admitted into Congress from either of the said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

Mr. GRIDER obtained leave to have read a minority report, concluding with a resolution declaring that the State of Tennessee is entitled to representation, and that her Representatives be hereby admitted to seats in Congress, on qualifying themselves according to law.

Mr. STEVENS said there was an earnest disposition, until yesterday, to inquire and to see whether they could admit that State to representation, but since yesterday there has been such a state of things as to induce the Committee to consider it wholly out of their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle, and without surrendering the rights of the country to the usurpations of another power. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. ROGERS of New Jersey, amid calls of order, declared against the passage of the resolution under the gag rule.

Mr. STEVENS objected to Mr. Grider's making the minority report. He said he could not consent, for there was an earthquake around us, and he trembled and dare not yield.

Mr. STEVENS having moved the previous question on the resolution, Messrs. ELDRIDGE, JOHNSON, CHANLER, and others sought to stave off a vote, by endeavoring to adjourn. The questions were decided in the negative by yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he and his friends would stop these dilatory motions if Mr. Stevens would withdraw the demand for the previous question, so that the resolution might be debated.

Mr. STEVENS said he sat here for forty-eight hours in 1861, when the rebels went out, and he could now stand it for thirty-six hours longer.

These parliamentary tactics were then resumed.

3[illegible] P. M.—The opposition are still [illegible] up to this hour in making dilatory motions to adjourn.

At last Mr. FINCH withdrew his motion that the resolution be laid on the table, and, under the operation of the previous question, it was passed—109 against 40.

At 7:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Bridge at Fulton.

Robbery of the Treasury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT FULTON.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads has had up the bill making the railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Fulton a post route. The measure is opposed by Messrs. Washburne and Hogan, who claim that the bridge interferes with navigation, and that the bridge company should be compelled to remove their piers, or so alter them that the river can still serve for the passage of rafts and steamboats. The railroad company claim that the bridge does not interfere with navigation at all, and that Congress should legalize it, to prevent them from being annoyed with litigation to the detriment of their legitimate business. They claim also that the bridge has been constructed at the only accessible point on the river within reach of their railroad, and that it is absolutely necessary to have such a bridge to afford a speedy and safe transit from the Pacific coast and the far West to Chicago and the East. The committee, without hearing any testimony, adjourned to meet, for the hearing of evidence, on Tuesday, February 27.

NO RECEPTION.

For some unexplained cause there will be no reception at the White House to-night.

ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY.

Assistant Secretary Chandler reports that the corruption in the South of Government officials is fathomless. The Treasury is being robbed of millions upon millions.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

The question of the validity of military commissions has been set in the Supreme Court for March 5, in the Indiana case of Knights of the Golden Circle; Gen. Butler for the War Department; ex-Attorney-General Black for the petitioner.

FIRES.

At Milwaukee, Ionia, Chattanooga, Alton, and Brooklyn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.

A fire broke out at eight o'clock this morning in the store occupied by Frist, Lewenbach & Co., yankee notions and dry goods, East Water, between Wisconsin and Mason streets, but was soon extinguished. The stock was damaged from $3,000 to $4,000; insured. The building was owned by John Thompson, and is fully insured. Damage $1,500.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

DETROIT, Feb 20.

The blacksmith and wagon shop of D. Jone, at Ionia, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $1,300; no insurance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The kerosene oil works of Smith & Co., Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $50,000. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a kerosene lamp, producing an explosion.

No. 18 Cedar street, occupied by Kirwin, Hopkins, and other cotton brokers, was burned this afternoon. Loss $80,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—The extensive Government barracks at Chattanooga were destroyed by fire on Saturday, with all their contents.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The tobacco factory of Myers & Drummond, at Alton, Ill., and one or two adjoining stores, were burned on Saturday last. Loss about $30,000. Insured for $14,000.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

PROBABLE CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

Rejoicings of the Democrats.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

THE VETO.

In the Senate, this afternoon, there is a dense crowd in the galleries and lobby. Mr. Davis is talking against time to await the arrival of Mr. Johnson. There is no prospect of a vote before 7 p. m. Mr. Morgan is believed to be against the veto; Mr. Norton and Mr. Lane of Kansas for it. The bill cannot get the necessary two thirds to-day.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

A reconstruction of the Cabinet is deemed certain; Messrs. Stanton, Speed, and Harlan to be removed.

[*Second Despatch.*]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

THE CABINET.

It is now definitely ascertained that Harlan, Stanton, and Speed opposed the President's sending in the veto message, while McCulloch, Welles, and Seward have been in favor of it all along, and Dennison gave in his adhesion to the measure but a few days since. No resignations of Cabinet ministers have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any. Should the President desire to substitute others for his present Cabinet, it will be done by the removal of present incumbents.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Rumor says that a portion of the veto message was prepared by Seward, and a part by McCulloch; but the general draft of the message was the work of the President.

THE SENATE.

Senator Johnson came over from Baltimore this afternoon in a special train, but Wright and Foot were both sick and unable to attend. It was hoped until the last moment that Morgan and Stewart would vote for the bill, but Morgan, especially, disappointed all his old friends. Norton surprised no one who knew him. Mr. Trumbull's speech on the veto is considered one of the ablest of his life. An enormous number of copies will be circulated by members of the House.

MR. STEVENS'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Stevens's resolution in the House was considered by all parties a test of the strength that would have been manifested on an attempt to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the President's veto. It was for that especial purpose that some Republicans were so pertinacious in demanding a vote to-day, that they might know on whom to rely. Numbers of absentees will record their votes to-morrow on both sides, but most of them will be with the majority.

Expressions of the New York Papers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The following are extracts from the New York morning papers regarding President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:

[illegible] purpose and political courage by the veto he sent to the Senate yesterday of the bill for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The consideration of most immediate interest is the likelihood of the veto being effective. Can the bill be passed by two thirds of both Houses over the veto, and become a law in spite of the President? We think it cannot, but the question is not so entirely free from doubt as to set the public anxiety at rest until the trial has been made."

The Tribune says: "We deeply regret this, and we think he will live to regret it even more deeply; for this veto will be understood by all that is brutal and ruffianly at the South as giving license to any abuse and oppression of the blacks that white malignity and rancorous hate can devise."

The Times says: "That veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and the majority in Congress on the primary object of the bill. In no essential point is the President at variance either with the majority in Congress or with the country, so far as the claims of the freedmen are concerned. He seeks to reach the end aimed at in the vetoed bill by other and what he deems less radical agencies. It will, therefore, be for Congress and the country to weigh carefully the objections offered, and at least to respect, if they cannot assent to, the reasons on which the Executive veto is based."

The Herald says: "The Freedmen's Bureau bill has, at the hands of President Johnson, met with the fate which it deserved. His general arguments and his specifications against the bill are consistent, convincing, and conclusive."

Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Political circles are filled with rumors of the resignation of Secretary Stanton as the natural consequence of the President's position on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Democratic Rejoicings.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 20.—The democracy of Dayton had a jollification over President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, this afternoon, firing one hundred guns. Mr. Vallandigham made a brief speech, saying the Democracy did not elect President Johnson, but it is now their duty to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting in the future for exultation. A flag floats from Mr. Vallandigham's window.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 20.—A caucus to-night of the Union members of the Legislature unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That, in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress, we recognize an exposition of the principles that made us a party and saved our country through the late rebellion, and we tender such Representatives a hearty support.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night, and indorsed President Johnson's veto.

FROM MAINE.

The European and North American Railway.

AUGUSTA, Maine Feb. 20.—All the bills in aid of the European and North American railway company have passed the Legislature in a form satisfactory to its friends. The chief interest has centered upon the enabling act, so called, which extends all the rights of the company, preserving to it its land grants and the claims on the United States; sanctions the contract for absorbing the line in New Brunswick, from the boundary to the city of St. John; authorizes the consolidation of the lines between Portland and Bangor, and the purchase of the lines east and west to Halifax; extends the Bangor loan act of 1864, adopted by the city, two years; authorizes a loan of $500,000 to the company by the city of Bangor; give two directors to the city, elected by the City Council. The city of Bangor is to hold a first lien on the railway to Union, 57 miles. The lands granted amount to 873,112 acres. To the claims of Maine on the United States, assigned to the company, are to be added those of Massachusetts held jointly with Maine, granted in 1865, which are expected to secure from Congress an appropriation of $15,000 per mile to the main line and branches.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

THE MEXICAN AND FENIAN QUESTIONS.

The Spanish-South-American Difficulties.

By the Steamer Moravian.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 158 to 58, resolved that the proposals of the Minister of Finance relative to the augmentation of the sinking fund should be referred to the Committee on the Budget.

THE DUCHIES.

A public meeting recently held at Altona, to consider the state of the Duchies, had given rise to correspondence between the great German powers. Austria expressed her decided disapproval of the proceedings of the meeting.

By the Steamer City of Baltimore.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

Queen Victoria, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, announced the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena. She says the foreign relations are all satisfactory, and the recent meeting of the English and French fleets tended to confirm the existing friendship. The treaties with Austria and Japan are referred to with great satisfaction. The deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret, and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. The proceedings still in progress in British North America for confederation are watched with interest, and great importance is attached thereto. Great concern is expressed for the cattle plague, and deep sympathy for the sufferers. The Fenian conspiracy is referred to as adverse alike to authority, property, and religion. The authority of law has been firmly and impartially vindicated. Reference is then made to sundry local measures, including one on reform.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The address of the French Senate, in reply to the Emperor's speech, expresses satisfaction that the mission of the French troops to Mexico approaches completion, and says "The firm communications made by the Emperor to the United States have demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not cause France to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time, but she nevertheless wishes to remember her ancient friendship with America. What is asked of the United States is neutrality and observance of international law."

THE FENIANS.

On closing the special commission for the Fenian trials at Dublin, the judge highly eulogized the proceedings, Gaynor and other jurors claimed that the whole course adopted had been marked with moderation and justice, and would be approved by the country.

Three soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested at Connemara, charged with Fenianism.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday, The O'Donohue moved an amendment to the address, declaring it to be the duty of the Ministers to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction, and remove them. [illegible] debate on Fenianism, the [illegible]

SPAIN, CHILI, AND PERU.

The Governor of Cadiz had been notified by telegraph, by the Spanish Minister, that three vessels had left the Mersey under the Peruvian flag, but destined for privateering against Spain under the Chilian flag. The same despatch asserted that two other vessels were being fitted out in the Clyde, with a similar object.

THE SPANISH FINANCES.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies an amendment to the address in response to the Queen's speech had been offered, that increasing the financial difficulties would cause the ruin of agriculture and manufactures, as it is impossible to raise the taxes, already too heavy. A reduction must be made of three hundred millions of reals.

ENTERTAINMENT TO GEN. CLAY.

Lengthy details are published of a great entertainment given, on the 19th of January, to Gen. Clay, the American Minister to Russia, while travelling in the interior, by the corporation and merchants of Moscow.

FROM DES MOINES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 20.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

A call for a convention of editors of Iowa newspapers at Des Moines, on the 7th of March next, will be issued to-morrow. The call is signed by fifteen editors from different portions of the State.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly, after its vacation, resumed its sittings this morning, with a quorum in each House.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.

Gov. Stone this afternoon sent in a special message in reference to railroads. He informs the Senate that the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad has not fulfilled the requirements of the law by releasing lands purchased from the State and occupied by settlers, and which, by the accidents of law, have come within the supposed claims of this road, although the officers of the road had pledged themselves to release said lands. The Governor also states that none of the roads in this State have fulfilled the conditions upon which land grants have been bestowed, and gives it as his view that, if the railroads will not perform the duties and conditions required of them, the lands granted them should be resumed by the State. He argues that, while all reasonable leniency should be shown toward delinquent railway companies, and all proper assistance be given, they should be compelled to conform to the just requirements of the State. The State should keep a strong hand upon them, and, if it has parted with all control over them, this fact should be soon definitely ascertained, and proper steps be taken to check their absolute supremacy before it is too late. The feeling is very strong in the Legislature that the railroad companies do not design to fulfil their duties, and that, notwithstanding the decision of the Attorney-General, it retains the right to restrict their tariff.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.

THE 8TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The 8th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, for some time past stationed at Alexandria, La., has recently removed to Shreveport, La.

Among the statements of war expenditures received at the Adjutant-General's Office, on Saturday and Monday are the following:

Peoria county	$98,458.19
Putnam county	149,338.15
Carroll county	244,121.60
Palmyra, Lee County	12,490.00
Metamora, Woodford county	9,832.00
Otego, Fayette county	3,088.00

CHICAGO COMPANIES.

Certificates of the organization of the following companies of Chicago have been filed in the Secretary of State's office, namely: Reciprocity Oil Company, capital stock $10,000; United States Clock and Brass Company, capital stock $200,000; and the Northwestern Glass Company, capital stock $100,000.

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Tri-Weekly Edition.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1866.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

The President has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, asserting that several of its provisions are unconstitutional. The veto message was received in the Senate yesterday afternoon, and, after some filibustering, its consideration was postponed till to-day.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Yates of Illinois made a speech on the reconstruction question, taking the ground that Congress had the power to fix conditions of restoration.

In the House, on the 19th, resolutions were adopted declaring that it was the duty of Congress to erect governments in the rebel States; and that the President was justifiable in maintaining military forces in the insurrectionary districts.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that the Southern cases suspended during the war can be argued now, and has ordered a reargument of the question of the validity of the Congressional test oath.

Rumors are again prevalent that Mr. Harlan will soon resign the Secretaryship of the Interior.... It is reported that if the Reconstruction Committee shall report against the admission of the Tennessee delegation, the President will invite such members of his Cabinet as accord with that decision to vacate their positions.

European advices are to Feb. 9, by the steamer Moravian. Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament on the 6th. In her speech she expressed satisfaction at the termination of the war in the United States and the abolition of slavery therein.

The Fenian Congress met at Pittsburgh on the 19th, about 400 delegates being present.... The resolutions relative to the refusal of Minister Adams to interfere in the case of American Fenians convicted in Ireland were presented to the President on the 19th and he promised to give his views thereupon on the 21st.

The Legislature of New Mexico has ordered a convention to form a Constitution for a State Government.

A son of Gov. Desha, and Capt. Kimbrough, of Cynthiana, Ky., went to Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 19th, to fight a duel. Kimbrough has two Federal officers for seconds, and Desha two rebels, one of the latter being Basil Duke.

The British Minister at Washington is in conference with the Ways and Means Committee to secure commercial regulations which will prove advantageous to both the United States and Canada.

The Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad Company have completed their track from Loveland to Cincinnati. The first train passed over the road on the 17th.

The saddlery and harness store of McCollom Brothers, on Main street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on the 18th. Loss $20,000; insured for $5,000.

The City Collector of Jacksonville, Ill., has absconded with $8,000 of the corporation funds.

A St. Louis despatch states that the Mississippi river is open again down to New Orleans, a heavy rise breaking the gorge of ice on Saturday night.

A Washington despatch states that the order of Gen. Grant looking to the suppression of persistently disloyal newspapers makes no distinction as to North or South.

A difficulty occurred on Sunday night in a drinking saloon on Vine street, Cincinnati, in which J. P. Sutton, leading man at Wood's theatre, was struck over the head with a wine bottle, and his skull fractured.

The President has just removed, in the Cov- [illegible] were op- posed to his restoration policy. Jesse R. Grant, father of Gen. Grant, has succeeded to the Postmastership.

A special election was held in the Marietta (Ohio) district, on Saturday, to fill the vacancy in the Ohio House of Representatives made by the death of A. L. Haskins. Mr. Green, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of about 400—a gain of 48 over the majority for Gov. Cox.

The Military Commission which tried G. S. Lamar, Sr., for cotton frauds, some weeks ago, have sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $25,000. Lamar has been released on bail until the President can examine the evidence in the case.

In Cincinnati, at a late hour last Friday night, John Shear, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ky., accompanied by several companions, went to a house of ill-fame, with the intention of pulling an acquaintance named Landrum out of bed. They carried their design into execution, but as the room was dark, Landrum did not recognize his friends, and seizing a pistol, fired into the crowd, killing Shear almost instantly.

At the Council meeting last evening, an increase of 60 per cent. upon the contract price for the construction of the lake tunnel was voted.

THE ARMY.

We have before us the amended army bill, which was reported to the Senate by Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts on Tuesday of last week. Its provisions, which differ considerably from those of his original bill, appear to us judicious and commendable.

In accordance with this bill, the artillery will consist of five regiments of twelve companies each, as at present constituted, with the exception that each regiment will have three majors, whereas the first, second, third, and fourth now have two only. The regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries are to be extra officers of the rank of first lieutenant. In the existing system they are company officers detached for special duty. The change is a good one. The cavalry is to consist of twelve regiments of twelve companies, with the present organization, except that the adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries are hereafter to be extra officers. This makes six new regiments to be added. All the officers below the rank of captain in these six regiments, and two thirds of those above it, are to be selected from among officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and the remainder from officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served with distinction two years in the field during the war. Four companies of each of these new regiments, or twenty-four companies in all, may be armed and drilled as infantry at the discretion of the President.

The infantry is to consist of fifty regiments of ten companies each, with five sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates to each company; in case of need the President is authorized to increase this number to one hundred privates. Eight of these regiments are to be colored. The forty-two regiments of white soldiers are to include the ten original infantry regiments of the old army; while the nine regiments of three battalions each, organized in 1861, are to be converted into twenty-seven regiments by giving a regimental organization and adding two companies to each battalion; and five new regiments are now to be organized. All vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant, and two thirds of those in the higher grades, are to be filled by selections from volunteer officers and soldiers, and one third from officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years with honor. The eight regiments of black soldiers are to be officered by officers of colored troops who have served with distinction. Promotions in these regiments are to be confined to their own members. Each regiment is to have a band, as at present. All soldiers are to be enlisted for five years.

The bill provides that there shall be one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals. At present there are but eight of the last named rank. The various staff departments are to be organized substantially as at present. The adjutant-general, the judge-advocate-general, the quartermaster-general, the commissary-general, the surgeon-general, the paymaster-general, the chief of engineers, and the chief of ordnance are all to have the rank of brigadier-general. Of assistant adjutant-generals there are to be two with the rank of colonel of cavalry, four with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and thirteen with the rank of major of cavalry. The judge-advocate-general is to have one assistant, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. There are to be three chief assistant quartermaster-generals with the rank of brigadier-general, and four with the rank of colonel; eight deputy quartermaster-generals, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; sixteen quartermasters, with the rank of major; and forty-eight assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain of cavalry. The vacancies (two in number) created by the bill in the office last named are to be filled by selections from meritorious assistant quartermasters of volunteers who have served two years in the war.

The organization of the subsistence department is unchanged. The commissary-general is to have two assistants with the rank of colonel of cavalry, and two with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. There are to be eight commissaries with the rank of major, and sixteen with the rank of captain, as now. In the medical department there are to be, in addition to the chief, one assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, seventy-five surgeons with the rank of major, and one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant. This makes twenty-five new surgeons and forty-five new assistant surgeons. The surgeons are to be selected two thirds from volunteer medical officers, and one third from assistant surgeons of the regular army who have served two years in the war; but those [illegible] three years in the volunteer service may have the rank of captain.

In the pay department there are to be, beside its chief, two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank of colonel; two deputy paymaster-generals, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and sixty paymasters, with the rank of major of cavalry. This makes thirty-six new paymasters, who are to be selected from the additional paymasters who have served two years in the war. The engineer corps includes six colonels, or two more than at present; twelve lieutenant-colonels, an addition of two; twenty-six majors, an addition of six; thirty captains, as at present; and twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants. The battalion of five companies of engineer troops at present existing is to be maintained. The ordnance corps is to have, in addition to its chief, three colonels, instead of two as at present; six lieutenant-colonels, instead of three; twelve majors, instead of six; twenty captains, as at present; twelve first lieutenants, instead of twenty; and ten second lieutenants, as at present. In the inspector-general's department there are to be four inspector-generals, with the rank of colonel, as at present, and eight assistant inspector-generals, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, instead of the present number of five, with the rank of major. The chief signal officer is to have the rank of colonel; and the Secretary of War may detail from the army, on his recommendation, six officers, and from the battalion of engineers not over one hundred non-commissioned officers and men, for signal duty. They must, however, first pass an examination before a proper board. The existing provision of law, which requires engineer officers and ordnance officers to be examined for promotion, is extended to every branch of the service, and made to apply to all below the rank of colonel. All officers appointed to vacancies created by the bill are also to be examined, both as to qualifications and services during the war. Previous rank is not to be regarded in these appointments, but only qualifications and merit.

If the regiments provided for by this bill were all filled up, we should have on the peace footing a total force of about 57,000 officers and men, and on the war footing 82,000. We think no sensible man can regard that as too large an army in the present condition of the country. Nor do we see any objection to the manner in which the new officers are to be appointed. Previous service, and qualifications as determined by competent boards of officers, are alone to decide upon the claims of every applicant. Nothing can be fairer than this.

Objection has been made to the bill because it does not include in the army any part of the present Veteran Reserve Corps. We do not concur in this objection. The Veteran Reserve Corps was created to make provision for officers and men disabled during the war; and while there was difficulty in raising the vast number of troops required for active service in the field, it was usefully employed in guarding hospitals, recruiting camps, and military prisons. But now that the hospitals, camps, and prisons are abolished, there is no occasion for the services of men of that description. Let them be provided for by means of the most liberal pensions, and let them have the preference in all appointments to public office. The country owes them a debt of gratitude which cannot be exaggerated or soon discharged. But we do not think that the best way to pay it is to keep them in the organization of the army. All the men in that force should be healthy, strong, and fit for any duty that may be required of them.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

VETO BY THE PRESIDENT.

HIS MESSAGE IN FULL.

Arguments Against the Measure.

Assertion of its Unconstitutionality

The Reception of the Veto by the Senate.

Postponement of the Subject till To-Day.

VOTES ON THE QUESTION OF POSTPONEMENT

A Serenade to the President.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes."

Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate, with my objections to its becoming a law.

NO IMMEDIATE NECESSITY FOR THE MEASURE.

I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

I have, with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

MILITARY JURISDICTION.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority [illegible] of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include protection to all employees, agents, and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill. In eleven States, it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local law, custom, or prejudice. In those eleven States, the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice, and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws; but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper; and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error, to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory, and the class of actions and offences, that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and that, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside; and, for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal Courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as, in time of peace, certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man.

ARE WE ENGAGED IN WAR?

If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The country has entered, or is returning to, a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

NO NECESSITY FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUREAU'S POWERS.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was essentially proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom. This bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865 as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military reduction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary force, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had existed. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now, in a time of peace, and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

The 3d section of the bill authorizes a general, unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any such laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of private [illegible] States, of communities, of [illegible]. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of houses for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution, nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated, and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that, on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity.

IMMENSE PATRONAGE AND GREAT EXPENSE.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount—more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance, might be provoked, so that, to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would therefore be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county and parish, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but, in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

THE CONFISCATION OF LAND.

In addition to the objections already stated, the 5th section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners, without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no persons shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. It does not appear that the land to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property be liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

There are still further objections to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness; while, to those among whom he lives, it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States, and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode; and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer. Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that, as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry, and will feel, and soon show the world, that, in a condition of freedom, they are self-sustaining, and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode; of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that, instead of wasting away, they will, by their efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

CONCENTRATION OF POWER IN THE EXECUTIVE.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support, and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers, or task-masters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would eventually tend to such a concentration of power in the Executive as would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of a numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of the bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provision. The very fact that reports were, and are, made against the good disposition of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full ——, according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out in time of peace any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present, all the people of eleven States are excluded, those who were [illegible] ers. The State of [illegible] war not less than others whose authorities engaged in the rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves in relations with the general Government, had established a State government of their own, and, as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, have amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States.

The President of the United States stands toward the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not, at this time, represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members; but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace, and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent, or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under existing constitutional or legal tests. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint.

It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land; but, if they are all excluded from Congress,—if, in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country,—they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable, that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

RESTORATION OF THE STATES.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that, in my own judgment, most of these States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound, to assume that, with the Federal Courts restored in the several States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau; and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, and to overcome obstructions to the laws.

AN EARNEST HOPE.

I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

RECEPTION OF THE VETO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

It was known to but few persons last night that a veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill had been written and would be submitted to the Cabinet before going to Congress. This morning there was a special Cabinet meeting at 10 o'clock, which was in session two hours. Rumor has it that Messrs. Stanton, Speed, and Harlan opposed the veto; that Seward at first opposed it, but finally gave in his adhesion, with McCulloch, Denison, and Welles. About 1½ p. m. it reached the Senate, while Mr. Yates was making a radical speech. Several Senators crowded around the Clerk's table to see it, and soon the news spread over the Capitol that the veto would be read in the Senate. Members came over from the House, the galleries filled up, and, by the close of Mr. Yates's speech, 46 Senators were in their seats. The reading was patiently listened to, when a portion of the occupants of the galleries commenced to applaud and hiss. They were ordered to be cleared. Mr. Trumbull getting the floor, called up the veto. On what is deemed a test question, the vote resulted 17 to 29:

Ayes—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey.

Nays—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson.

Absent—Foot, Norton, Johnson, Wright.

Mr. Lane of Kansas commenced to filibuster, and, though Mr. Trumbull thought he could get two votes more, which would have given two thirds, the Senate adjourned to stop filibustering. A vote will be taken to-morrow afternoon.

To-night Mr. Doolittle claims that he has six Republican Senators pledged to sustain the veto, which will defeat the bill. The House can pass it by two thirds if the Senate does.

A call to serenade the President to-night for his veto drew a large crowd who have had sad hearts since Buchanan left here. Representatives Voorhees, Rogers, and Smith addressed the crowd, and Hughes of Indiana told them not to go to the President's till Feb. 22; but some would go, and, under the leadership of a Richmond editor, they went, but failed to get a speech from the President, or from Mr. Seward, where they subsequently went.

Senators Dixon, Doolittle, and Lane, had interviews with the President to-night. Mr. Raymond was also there.

It is said to-night that Senators Morgan and Stewart will vote for the bill to-morrow.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Dates to February 9.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20, 1:30 a. m.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool Feb. 8, *via* Londonderry the 9th inst., has arrived.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 6th. Her speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to the rebel cruisers will be laid before Parliament.

FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The proposed address of the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech, repudiates the idea that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico under American menaces.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 7th were unimportant. Mr. Potter, in the House of Commons, moved for the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with the Morant Bay lock-up case. The motion was agreed to.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Lord Dufferin remains in the Ministry, and succeeds the Marquis of Hastingdon as Under Secretary of War.

The Pall Mall Gazette announces St. Anfeld's acceptance of the Under Secretaryship of India.

DEATH.

Lord Monteagle died on the 7th.

A FENIAN ARMORY.

The Dublin police had discovered a Fenian armory in that city.

SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The circular of Guion & Co., Liverpool, shows that the exports of British textile fabrics from that port for New York, during January, are greatly in excess of any previous year. Referring to the statement, *The Times* city article says: "It is stated that, thus far during February, there is a considerable decrease in shipments, and that the decrease is expected to continue, owing to the fulfilment of contracts and the absence of fresh orders coming forward."

SPAIN AND CHILI.

The London Times publishes a translation of a letter from the late Admiral Pareja, written just before his suicide, to a friend in Europe. It shows that he was overwhelmed with the idea of having inflicted the calamity of war on two friendly nations. He says: "This letter will convey to you news of my death. The errors of my judgment, and not my will, with which I have unfortunately misguided the Government of my Queen, cannot have any other expiation. I have been unjust and prejudiced against Tavarna, and request him to pardon me. He did know this republic better than any body else, and his advice and proceedings were ever safe and sound. It is the interest of our court to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili."

A telegram from Rotterdam says the Chilian privateer Independencia remained at Temeuz, closely watched by a Dutch frigate.

THE RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

In the Spanish Senate, during a debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, the Minister of State said the recognition of Italy by Spain had no significance, beyond the renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. An amendment which had been proposed, regretting the recognition of the Italian kingdom was rejected by 100 against 65 votes.

FROM DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.

THE SEIZED GOODS.

Goods consigned to J. F. Hardlaburg, Chicago, and seized some time ago at this port by the Collector of Customs, were to-day delivered to their owner, R. Wilkes, of Toronto, he having proved innocence as to the intent of smuggling. The contents of the package were spoons, jewelry, &c.

DEATHS.

Peter Hanlon, a laborer on the Central railroad, injured near Ypsilanti last week, died yesterday, at the hospital here, of his injuries.

Nicholas Greusel, father of the well known Col. Nick Greusel of Illinois, a fine cavalry officer, died here last week, at the age of 81. He was a native of Bavaria, but immigrated to this city long since, and was one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

Intelligence has been received here of the death, in Nebraska, of W. R. Watson, one of the pioneer settlers of Kalamazoo, in this State.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

SPEECH BY SENATOR YATES.

Reception of the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Mr. Sherman of Ohio.

A COLORED CONVENTION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from officers of a colored Convention in Florida, praying for homesteads and the elective franchise.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial for an international copyright law.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial for the reduction of the tax on petroleum.

DISBANDMENT OF SOUTHERN MILITIA.

Mr. WILSON introduced a concurrent resolution to disarm and disband the militia of the rebellious States. Mr. Wilson read letters from Gens. Thomas, Swayne, Hartsuff, and others in charge of the freedmen in the Gulf States, which represented that there was danger of the extinction of the negro race and the expulsion of Northern men if the militia should not be superseded by U. S. forces.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected to the introduction of the resolution, and said that the militia of these States could no more be disbanded by an act of Congress than could the militia of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILSON replied that they were rebels recently disarmed. They were now armed again, and are as much rebels as before; and Congress has the power to disarm ruffians and traitors.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. HOWARD introduced an amendment to the representation resolution, giving the right of suffrage to all citizens of African descent who have been enrolled in the army and navy, who can read and write, and to all possessed of a property of $250.

RAILROADS.

Mr. LANE presented several petitions for railroads connecting Kansas with Texas.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a similar petition from the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Illinois.

ANNEXATION OF COUNTIES.

Mr. CLARK reported back the bill to annex the counties of Jefferson and Berkley, Virginia, to West Virginia, with an amendment which simply consents to and authorizes such annexation.

NEVADA.

Mr. NYE reported a bill concerning the boundaries of the State of Nevada; which provides for an enlargement of the present area of the State.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill concerning national banks in certain States. It provides that, in addition to the $300,000,000 of banking capital now authorized, $21,000,000 more shall be distributed, as follows: To California, $10,000,000; to Nevada, $4,000,000; to Oregon, $3,000,000; to Idaho, $2,000,000; and to Washington and Arizona, $1,000,000 each.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant right of way through the public domain for the construction of highways, canals, and ditches for mining, agricultural, and manufacturing purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SPEECH BY MR. YATES.

Mr. YATES then resumed his remarks from Friday on the constitutional amendment.

Mr. YATES argued that Congress has power to fix the condition [illegible] States might be restored to the Union. The States were not out of the Union in law, though they might be in fact; but he did not consider them in a condition for restoration. He thought all Constitutional amendments impracticable, and argued in favor of the bill presented by himself a few days ago, prohibiting the enforcement of any law recognizing, in a State or Territory, any distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. YATES said that Congress had power to arrange a harmonious adjustment of our difficulties. We could not wait for constitutional amendments, and it was doubtful if such amendments would be adopted. If the dominant party failed to perform its duty, it would pass into the hands of those whose sympathies had been against the war. He thought the work of reconstruction more difficult than that of the framers of the Constitution, and traced the cause of the war from the neglect to abolish slavery when the Government was formed. The cause of the difference between the free and slave States was a question of State rights, which is now being resuscitated. If the question of the status of freedmen were settled by Congress, all would be quiet; but, if left to the States, there would be constant trouble. The States must be reorganized on a basis that would guarantee safety for the future, if not indemnity for the past. The only basis of reconstruction was in a return to the principles of the Declaration of Independence,—exact justice to all men. We could not wait till the South loved the Yankees who had whipped them into obedience, but must settle the difficulty by removing all cause of quarrel. The constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery gave equal rights, and it now remained for appropriate legislation to secure those rights. Mr. Yates cited authorities to show that civil and political rights were synonymous. He argued that the Dred Scott decision was founded on the fact that slavery made the negro a subject race, and that such a case now would be decided in favor of Dred Scott's negro citizenship. He also argued from that decision that, if the negro had not been in slavery when the Constitution was adopted, he must have been regarded as a sovereign race. He held that Congress had the power to refuse admission to any State that refused to grant universal suffrage. He argued that no State now had the right to say that any class or color should not vote. Legislatures could only fix the time required for attaining citizenship, but could not deprive one of citizenship. He concluded by earnestly urging Senators to perform properly the duty which was plain before them.

THE VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

After Mr. Yates concluded, the VICE-PRESIDENT submitted a message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which was read by the Clerk amid evidences of intense feeling on the part of Senators and gathered members of the House, as well as the spectators in the galleries, but without any open manifestation, except at the close of the reading, when loud applause shook one section of the gentlemen's gallery, mingled with determined hisses and emphatic blows of the Vice-President's hammer. That portion of the galleries was also cleared.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the message would be entered upon the journal. Would the Senate now proceed to reconsider the bill?

Mr. LANE of Kansas moved that the message be printed, and the consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The motion to print was agreed to.

Upon the question of postponement, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting: Yeas 17, nays 28.

Mr. LANE said he felt warranted in using parliamentary means to secure a postponement. He moved that the subject be postponed till 2 o'clock: Yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. LANE moved to adjourn, but this was disagreed to.

After other dilatory motions, Mr. SHERMAN, who had voted with the majority, said it was hardly fair to refuse an opportunity for discussion to those who had expressed a desire for it. If four fifths of the body should determine to consider the subject now, it would be in the power of two or three to keep the Senate in session all night to no purpose. He therefore moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried, without a division, and the subject comes up for consideration to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. ROGERS, among other bills, introduced one constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or in behalf of the Federal Government; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXCLUSION OF REBELS FROM OFFICE.

Mr. MCKEE introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from all offices of the Government those who have or who may hereafter engage in rebellion or conspiracy against the Government; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BROMWELL introduced a joint resolution declaring that the loyal States, or those which resisted the rebellion, are sufficient to adopt amendments to the Constitution. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DUTIES ON PAPER.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to reduce the duties on unsized paper for books and newspapers, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUNISHMENT OF REBEL LEADERS.

Mr. HENDERSON of Oregon offered a series of resolutions declaring that the Government was organized to confer equal rights and privileges on every individual; and that, while the House sustain the President in executing the laws, they desire that a sufficient number of the leaders in the rebellion shall be punished, in order to sustain the national character and prove a warning in all time to come.

Debate arising, the resolution went over.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The House passed the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to place a steamer at the disposal of the company now laying the American and Russian telegraph.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced providing bounties to soldiers of 1861 and '62; to repeal all laws exempting Government bonds and securities from taxation, empowering States to tax them, and imposing a Government tax of ½ of 1 per cent. upon them; giving bounties to hundred-day men; for the protection of persons from illegitimate prosecution for acting under military authority.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. LONGYEAR of Michigan offered a series of resolutions, the first of which was as follows:

Resolved, That, in the language of the proclamation of the President of May 29, 1865, the rebellion which was waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose armed organized forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in the revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the States in which it was organized of all civil government.

This was agreed to by a vote of yeas 120, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandagee, Bromwell, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Defrees, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell, Hulburt, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Kay, Kendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windham, Woodbridge.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hubbard of West Virginia, Kerr, Latham, McCullough, Mercer, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Smith, Tabor, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley.

The next resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That, whenever the [illegible] it becomes the duty [illegible] deprived of all [illegible] appropriate legislation, to enable them to organize a State Government, and, in the language of the Constitution, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

This was agreed to by yeas 104, nays 33.

The third resolution was then voted on, namely:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States.

This was agreed to by yeas 117, nays 29.

The fourth and last resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining military possession and control therein; and that the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of Union citizens and the freedmen in these States.

This was adopted by yeas 134, nays 8.

Nays—Messrs. Grider, Harding of Kentucky, McCullough, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin, and Trimble.

CATTLE IMPORTATION.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill, which was passed, amending the bill prohibiting the importation of cattle, by giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend its operations in cases where it will not tend to the introduction of infectious diseases among cattle. The President is also authorized to declare the law inoperative whenever, in his judgment, the importation of cattle will not be injurious. Punishment is also provided for offenders against this law.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported Mr. Washburne, not Mr. Voorhees, entitled to the seat from the 7th district of Indiana.

MEXICAN LOAN.

Objection was made to the introduction of a resolution inquiring of the President relative to the introduction of a loan in this country by the Republican Government of Mexico.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House considered the Pennsylvania contested election case of Coffroth *vs.* Koontz, and awarded the seat to Coffroth. He was sworn in.

Adjourned.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.

GERMAN MEETING.

The Germans met in council at Union Hall this evening, on the Sunday and temperance questions. Several speeches were made, a good deal of lager fulfilled its destiny, and the convention adjourned to Wednesday night, to give time for a representation from other parts of the State.

THE 34TH INDIANA REGIMENT.

The 34th Indiana regiment had a reception to-day, at which speeches were made by Gov. Baker, and Cols. Trusler and Morrison. The 34th has served longer than any regiment from this State, and had the distinguished honor of participating and getting licked in the last battle of the war, which took place near the old field of Palto Alto.

A DUEL.

A son of Gov. Desha and Capt. Kimbrough, two young bloods of Cynthiana, Ky., went to Jeffersonville, in this State, to fight a duel to-day. The affair originated in a fist fight last Wednesday, in which Kimbrough was worsted. Gen. Basil Duke and Col. Spears, of the rebel army, are seconds for Desha, while Col. Cunningham and Capt. Givens, of the Union army, sustain the same relation to Kimbrough. The principals are said to be determined men, Desha having been concerned in numerous affairs of honor; and if the pesky police do not interfere, blood may be shed.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of Vessels.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Within the last forty-eight hours, a large fleet of vessels has arrived here, bringing valuable cargoes from the East and West Indies, California, the Mediterranean, and Southern coastwise ports, beside large quantities of sugar and molasses, and coffee. Some 12,000 bales of cotton have been received since Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SOUTHERN CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE CASE OF TENNESSEE.

Rumors as to Cabinet Changes

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SOUTHERN CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has decided, Mr. Chase dissenting, that any of the 65 Southern cases suspended during the war can be argued, due notice being given to opponents. Four cases from Eastern Louisiana, a new district, where a new court has been sitting for two years, will be heard in March. This is not, however, deemed to settle anything as to the status of the Southern State Governments.

THE CASE OF TENNESSEE.

The joint Committee on Reconstruction did not vote this morning on the Tennessee matter, but postponed it until to-morrow.

THE TEST OATH.

The Supreme Court to-day ordered a reargument of the validity of the iron-clad test oath.

[*Associated Press Despatches*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

RUMORS AS TO CABINET CHANGES.

"The resignation of Secretary Harlan is the current topic of conversation. He is known to have expressed to a Western Congressman, of his political persuasion, his intention not to remain much longer.

"Those who are in the most eligible places for understanding the President's mind upon the subject assume that he is only waiting the ostracism of Tennessee as a State, which is evidently the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, to invite such of the Cabinet Ministers as are in known accordance with that decision to vacate their places."

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Despatches received from Gen. Sheridan state that everything is going on well on the Rio Grande.

RECIPROCITY.

The Hon. J. L. Hatch of New York, author of several reports on Canadian reciprocity, is here at the request of the Ways and Means Committee, to confer with them in regard to that matter. The British Minister is still in conference with the Committee relative to the adoption of some plan which will be mutually advantageous to both Governments.

APPLICANTS FOR A PAYMASTERSHIP.

For the one vacancy in the old Pay Department of the regular army, there are about five hundred applicants.

MONEY FOR THE CREW OF THE KEARSARGE.

A memorial, signed by citizens of New York, Boston, and the principal cities of the Union, is about being presented to Congress, praying for the appropriation of $192,000, the sum recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, to be divided among the officers and crew of the Kearsarge.

DISLOYAL PAPERS.

It is known that, on Saturday, Gen. Grant refused to revoke the order suppressing *The Richmond Examiner*, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in the Southern papers as calculated to do irremediable mischief. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Pollard was officially informed by an officer of Gen. Grant's staff that the order would be revoked. The course of that paper will be in future less liable to objection. Gen. Grant will, however, take care that no newspapers shall be published containing sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up feelings of hostility between the different sections of the country will be no longer tolerated. The circular to this [illegible] who are required to give such information, with a view to the suppression of newspapers of that character. There is no distinction as to North or South.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Arrangements have been made for a memorial address on the life and character of Henry Winter Davis, to be delivered by Senator Cresswell on the 22d inst.

THE BANKRUPT AND LOAN BILLS.

The bankrupt bill has been postponed in the House, in order that the loan bill may be considered to-morrow as the special order.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

THE CONGRESS AT PITTSBURGH.

Fenian Visit to the President.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FENIANS.

George Francis Train and B. Doran Killian, of the Fenian Committee, called on the President to-night, and presented the series of resolutions passed in New York on the subject of the arrest of a Confederate Captain in England charged with being a Fenian. The President told them to call in two days, and he would have a speech for them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

CANADIAN ORANGEMEN.

A convention of the Orangemen of Canada having been perfected, to be held at Ottawa during the present month, Mr. Killian, of the Fenian Brotherhood, addressed a communication to one of the Aldermen of that town, urging the impropriety of such a gathering at the present time, and representing it as calculated to do much harm in reviving old hatreds between the Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, and leading to additional strife.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

A large number of delegates to the Fenian Congress, probably 400, are in attendance, and more are coming. At noon, Col. Murphy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the Congress to order. P. T. Ramsford was elected Secretary *pro tem.* A Committee on Credentials was appointed of one from each State, and the Congress adjourned until called together by the Chairman of the Credential Committee. There will be a grand procession to-night, with speeches by Gen. Sweeny and others.

THE FENIAN MASS MEETING.

A Fenian mass meeting was held here to-night. A military procession escorted Gen. Sweeny and the Senators to the hall, where they were received with great enthusiasm. The hall was densely crowded. Large numbers were unable to gain admittance. Material aid was promised in large amounts to carry out the war programme. The streets along the route of the procession were lined with people. Delegates are still arriving. The fighting element from the West is largely represented.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Austrian to Replace French Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

Private despatches to Government officials in this city announce that a treaty was entered into last month between France and Austria for the immediate withdrawal of the French military from Mexico, and their replacement by troops to the number of 100,000, to be furnished by the Austrian Government. These soldiers, Austria, it is said, proposes to raise by volunteering in Belgium and Hungary, and transportation for them and the necessary stores until they are landed in Mexico are to be provided by Napoleon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

JUAREZ.

An El Paso correspondent says there has been a great and very favorable change in the feelings of the people in that section toward President Juarez. He entertains little fear of the advance of the Imperialists upon his present seat of government, and is contemplating a military expedition to wrest Chihuahua from them. They have about 800 troops at that town, and are fortifying it.

FRENCH DESERTIONS.

The French soldiers of the Imperial army in that region are said to be generally disgusted with their present service, and large numbers of them have deserted, some of them crossing to Texas and enlisting in the American army.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The tenor of the official despatches from France relative to the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, is less favorable than was supposed. The withdrawal will be conditional on the establishment of the new empire, and the pledge of non-intervention by the United States. The Mexicans must accept Maximilian, or endure a foreign army for an indefinite period.

PAPANTLA.

Files of the *Pajaro Verde*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, have been received here, with news to the 30th of January. The adhesion of Papantla to the empire is announced. The place is held by Gen. Thun, with an Austrian garrison.

COLONIZATION COMPANY.

The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the formation of a company for exploring and colonizing the districts of Huanchinango, Mitlaloyuca, and Amixtlan.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.

THE 37TH ILLINOIS.

The 37th regiment of Illinois Infantry has recently removed from Columbus to Houston, Texas.

WAR EXPENSES.

The partial returns for war expenses from 53 counties, received at the Adjutant-General's office up to Saturday last, show the following amounts:

For bounties to soldiers	$4,183,409.33
Transportation	2,719.14
Subsistence	6,440.91
General expense	12,644.67
Aid of soldiers' families	448,742.18
Interest	140,801.54
Total	$4,793,760.71

STATE WOOL-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The Wool-Growers' Convention will meet at Bloomington on Wednesday next.

STATE STATISTICS.

The Department of the Interior has requested Gov. Oglesby to furnish State statistics between the years 1860 and this date, whether in the form of a census or otherwise, in regard to population, agriculture, manufactures, and other industrial interests; also, respecting domestic and foreign trade; with social exhibits, religious and educational. The object is to collect and arrange such materials for a volume intermediary between the 1860 and 1870 decennial periods as fixed for the national census.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBERY.

Your despatches contained an account of the robbing of the U. S. Express Company messenger in this city, on Saturday afternoon, of about $40,000. There have been no discoveries in relation to the matter as yet, and many are of the opinion that there is a deeper conspiracy than the company are aware of. We are looking for startling developments in regard to it soon.

THE RIVER.

The river is open again, and boats will commence running to-morrow.

FROM CANADA.

The Failure of the Reciprocity Negotiations.

A Montreal correspondent states that the publication of the negotiation proceedings, showing the failure of the Canadian Commissioners to effect in Washington a revival of the reciprocity treaty, creates much excitement. The Provincial merchants are very much depressed by their trade prospects for the coming year, but the Government organs pretend to find consolation in the assumption that this reciprocity failure will hasten the realization of the Provincial Confederation scheme. The Ministry are now determined to make another vigorous effort to carry this latter measure to completion; but there is a strong opposition to it among the people, and a bitter contest in the matter is anticipated.

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERY.

Remarkable Detection of the Criminal.

It has often been said that the same amount of ingenuity, perseverance, and industry which a rogue applies to the purpose of robbing his fellow men, and by which he makes, in general, a very poor and very hazardous livelihood, would, if turned to an honest pursuit, insure him a competency, and often a fortune. This saying has just had a curious exemplification in the story of one of the most remarkable bank robberies on record.

On the 27th of last September the Bank of Concord, in Massachusetts, was robbed in open day of nearly $300,000 in seven-thirty bonds and other national and State securities, and several thousand dollars in notes. The cashier of the bank dined between twelve and two, and the doors were locked during his absence. To effect the robbery it was necessary to know the cashier's habits, to possess keys unlocking not less than eight doors, and to take the chance then of finding the safe key left near the safe. The story of how this was done is one of the most remarkable and curious we remember in the calendar of crime.

The enterprise against the bank began in January of last year, and was prosecuted with secrecy and wonderful industry for eight months before it was successful. It occurred to an English burglar, passing through Concord, that the bank would be a good place to rob. He took for his confederate one Moore, whose first discovery, made while purchasing some bonds in the bank, was that the safe-key was commonly laid upon a shelf. Their object was, next, to gain access to the bank, and they labored for fifteen nights to accomplish this; that done, they took impressions of the eight locks which barred their way to the safe. From these impressions keys were made, and when they were all fitted, the burglars stood one night before the safe—only to find that the safe-key was not on the shelf, but probably in the cashier's pocket.

They were disappointed but not disheartened. They determined to blow up the safe, and selected the time of the equinoctial storm for this work, hoping that the noise of the rain and wind would drown that of the explosion. They procured drills, and other necessary instruments; and they shrewdly proposed to cover the safe with wet blankets, and to let down the windows, and set ajar the doors of the bank; thus they thought the shock would not be perceived beyond the building. But once more they were disappointed—the equinoctial storm passed without rain; and thus this second plan was spoiled.

They now determined to effect the robbery by daylight. A spy was set upon the cashier, his movements were ascertained, and the robbery was finally completed. Shortly after noon, a wagon stopped a few doors below the bank. A man presently walked up to the bank door, unlocked it, went in, locked it behind him, and after a short time came out, relocked the door, and went his way up the street. The wagon soon after was driven off down the street; and that was all that was seen by any one of the robbers. It is said that a little girl stopped the chief burglar as he was unlocking the bank door, and asked for the cashier; he informed her coolly that the cashier would not return under an hour. While the burglar was within, a stranger for some time knocked at the door, but received no answer.

Now came the turn of the detective police, who have displayed, in ferreting out the burglars, as much ingenuity and patient perseverance as the rogues they have just caught. There was absolutely no clew to the affair; the robbers had not been seen; they left no traces behind. The servants of the bank were at first suspected, but close observation relieved them. Then it was remembered by detective Jourdan that one Moore, notorious for his skill in erasing and altering numbers on bonds, lived at Framingham, fourteen miles from Concord, and this lucky recollection fastened suspicion upon the right man. Detectives were sent to Framingham, who returned with a tale that Moore had gone away, but that he had been ill for some months. By this shrewd report he turned suspicion away from himself. He was searched for, vainly, in Canada, and in haunts further south.

At last it was ascertained that one Benton was in communication with Moore. Benton's movements were watched constantly from the end of October to the 15th of January, without avail. Then the detectives, out of patience, determined to arrest him. He was seized, and luckily a quantity of counterfeit money was found upon him. He was threatened and cajoled until he confessed that one Kinney could tell where Moore was hidden. Kinney was trapped; and on a promise that he should not be prosecuted, told where Moore lay concealed. The chief burglar was found living in a handsome villa on the Delaware, twenty miles below Philadelphia, and in his house and outbuildings nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the stolen bonds have been discovered.

Thus the officers of justice proved more than a match for an extraordinarily adroit and patient rogue, who, as the reward of a year's dangerous and difficult labor, will be sent to State prison for the greater part of his life.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

Order to Capture the Chinchas.

Departure of the Peruvian Rams.

England's Sham Neutrality.

The Preparations for War.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO PAREJA'S SUCCESSOR—HE IS ORDERED TO CAPTURE THE CHINCHA ISLANDS—STRENGTH OF THE SPANISH NAVAL FORCES.

Madrid (Jan. 24) Cor. London Times.

The terrible storm of fury with which the news of the disaster in the Pacific was received in this country is far, indeed, from abating, and the cry for vengeance against the Chilian "cowards" and "traitors" is louder than ever. Whether the mere showing false colors upon approaching an enemy is one of those stratagems of war which should be branded as "treason," no one here seems to question, and it seems equally to occur to no person that by stigmatizing the conquerors as "cowards," the vanquished bring anything but credit upon themselves. In their present temper the Spaniards are not to be reasoned with on such topics, nor is it even possible to make out, from their passionate outbursts, what amount of mischief they intend to do to the Chilians before the exigencies of their wounded pride may be thoroughly satisfied. Their squadron is expected to hunt down everywhere about the wide surface of the seas the Esmeralda, Covadonga, and the three or four other boats which make up the combined naval power of the two hostile republics. Pareja's successor, whoever he is, is also charged with the duty of utterly annihilating every human habitation that may be within reach of his guns all along those thousands of leagues of the Pacific coasts. Likewise, he is recommended to lose no time in regaining possession of the Chincha Islands, thereby opening hostilities with Peru without the idle formality of a previous declaration of war. Some of these exploits, if we believe Spanish papers, have already been accomplished; but the news coming either from Paris, Bilbao, and other places, is so vague that even the most sanguine of their contemporaries only receive them with an incredulous shake of the head, or, at the [illegible] was the Resolucion, [illegible] hardly know what other frigate, that had avenged Spanish honor by a wholesale slaughter of the enemy; but at the present moment most people are disposed to look upon the glorious report as at least premature, and to await its confirmation by the next steamer.

The Spanish naval forces, so long as the war in the Pacific continues, are to be distributed as follows: For the service of the Peninsula are destined the steam frigates Princesa de las Asturias and Isabel II., with other small steamers and sailing vessels. From the division of the Philippines no ship is to be taken. The Francisco de Asis and Isabel la Catolica, with the steamers and sailing vessels already on the stations, are to be on duty at the Antilles. All the remaining forces are to be sent to the Pacific, but recommendations are urged upon the government not to send single vessels into that sea, but divisions of at least three vessels at a time, appointing their meeting either at Rio Janeiro or Montevideo. The vessels which are considered ready for immediate service are the screw frigates Gerona, Carmen, and Lealtad, and the screw goelettes Africa, Vad-Ras, Santa Lucia, Ligera, and Favorita. All these are either in Spain, at the Antilles, or at Montevideo. The Gerona has 50 guns, the Carmen and Lealtad 42 each. The goelettes have 3 swivel guns; the Consuelo, 3, and the transport ship Trinidad already left for Chili days ago. The frigates Navas de Tolosa, Tetuan, and Concepcion may, by using diligence, be ready for sea in a month or two; first the Concepcion, next the Tetuan, last the Navas de Tolosa, with the steam transport San Quintin. The Victoria, which is being constructed in England, will be ready at no distant period.

The papers, like the *Espana*, which give all these particulars, conclude by recommending the utmost speed and the most ardent zeal to the government. "Let our arsenals," they say, "double their activity. Let them increase the number of their workmen. Let them work Sundays and holidays. Let the wages be raised also in proportion to the increased exertions, and the results will soon be apparent. Let us remember what was done by our arsenals at the time of the war in Africa (Morocco), especially in the docks of La Carraca, where the frigate Princess de las Asturias was fitted out."

THE PERUVIAN RAMS.

From The London Times, Jan. 31.

The departure from Greenhithe of the Peruvian armor-clad ram Independencia was announced at Woolwich on Saturday. It appears that she was under orders to call at Southampton to ship 300 seamen and officers, to complete her ship's company, and then proceed to her destination. She was towed down the river, in charge of a pilot, by three river steam-tugs.

ONE OF THEM DETAINED AT BREST.

From the Paris Patrie, Jan. 30.

The iron-clad frigate Huascar, built in England upon the order of the Peruvian Government, will be detained at Brest until the settlement of the difference between Spain and Peru.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE PERUVIAN RAM INDEPENDENCIA—WILL SHE MAKE HER APPEARANCE OFF CADIZ?—ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY AGAIN—A PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

From The London Times, Jan. 29.

The reported appearance of two iron-clad frigates bearing the Chilian flag in Spanish waters may prove the beginning of a new controversy of the duties of neutrality. A few days ago the Spanish Minister called the attention of our Government to the alleged building of vessels in the Thames for the naval service of Chili. In consequence, no doubt, of this intimation, Commander Towsey was sent down to Greenhithe by the Admiralty, at the end of the week, to inspect an iron-clad ram, called the Independencia, recently launched by the Thames Iron-works Company at Blackwell, and then moored off Greenhithe pier. He found her "a most formidable-looking vessel, equipped with a raking battery of guns, and a prow similar to that of her Majesty's ship Pallas," with engines of 600 horse power. He also observed "the officers and men actively engaged in shipping war materials and stores of all descriptions, and a large number of seamen of various nations crowding the pier in readiness to join her." All this, of course, looked very suspicious; but the ship had been nominally built for the Peruvian and not for the Chilian Government, and Captain Towsey declared that he had no authority to stop her. Perhaps the Independencia may really be destined for Callao, but we shall not be greatly surprised if we next hear of her off Cadiz, where vessels supposed of being Chilian privateers had been hovering for some weeks before the two iron-clads mentioned by our Spanish correspondent hove in sight unexpectedly. In short, it seems highly probable that Chili is about to follow the example of the Southern States, and that, in the event of the war being prolonged, Spanish commerce may be ravaged by new Alabamas and Shenandoahs issuing from neutral ports. It so happens that a great many vessels employed in the blockade and other naval operations against the South have lately been sold off by the United States Government. Perhaps some of these may already have found their way into the hands of Chilian agents, and may hereafter be the subject of an angry correspondence between Madrid and Washington. The sympathy of the American people with Chili and Peru is avowed; and it remains to be seen whether, if claims for compensation should be preferred by Spain, they will abide by the decision of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, or adopt the position of Lord Russell. With this, however, we have nothing to do. Our duty is simply to act up to our own professions, and to guard against abuses of our own neutrality.

Now, it is not to be disguised that in the quarrel between Spain and her former colonies the feeling of the English as well as of the American public have been in favor of the latter. The seizure of the Chincha Islands and the high-handed proceedings of Admiral Pareja ratified by the Spanish Government, and aggravated by the clamor of the Madrid press for condign vengeance upon Chili, have roused just indignation in this country. It must be remembered, too, that our commercial interests are seriously prejudiced by the blockade of the Chilian seaboard, ineffective as it is, while the threatened bombardment of the Chilian ports would inflict more injury on us than on the offending republic. These feelings and these interests render it only the more necessary that we should abstain from all appearance of partiality, and leave ourselves open to no reasonable complaints from the Spanish Government.

If a strict adherence to our neutral obligations in this instance were not dictated by regard for our national honor, it would be dictated by motives of policy. We have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the continuance of hostilities between Spain and Chili. Both the belligerent States are largely indebted to British capitalists, and whatever impairs their resources, or depreciates their credit, inflicts an injury upon this country for which no illicit profits that might be made by a few unscrupulous firms would be at all an equivalent. Moreover, the good offices of England and France have been tendered to the Governments of Spain and Chili, and accepted by the former. Nothing would be more fatal to the success of our mediation than any suspicion of our good faith and impartiality. It is to be feared that the capture of the Esmeralda, followed by the suicide of Admiral Pareja, will in itself greatly increase the difficulty of our pacific efforts. The Chilians are naturally elated by it, and look forward with the utmost confidence and pleasure to the humiliation of the mother country. The Spaniards, with characteristic pride, are beginning to scout the idea of an honorable compromise, and to insist that foreign nations shall stand aside till a "terrible example" shall have been made of their undutiful offspring. They have three iron clad line-of-battle ships on the stocks, beside one in commission, and now that Gen. Prim's abortive insurrection is suppressed, the Pacific squadron is to be largely reinforced. The attitude assumed by Peru is a fresh source of complication, and a petty dispute with Chili threatens to develop itself, before it can be amicably arranged, into a struggle between the Spanish monarchy and a confederacy of all the American republics. If [illegible] a case in which the joint [illegible] justified by a higher than national law, it would assuredly be this. Nor are we prepared to say that some interference of this nature may not become desirable in the last resort. But no such responsibility at present rests upon us. Our course is plain and straightforward. We have to restrain our own citizens from taking part in a war highly injurious to our interests, at the very time when the Government is doing all that it can to terminate it. If this would be facilitated by an amendment of our Foreign Enlistment Act, by all means let that amendment be made in the ensuing session. Though we have often pointed out the error of supposing that any act, however perfect, still more the mere assimilation of our own to the American, could prevent the conversion of English-built ships into Confederate cruisers, yet we have never maintained, and are far from maintaining, that no improvement of this ill-drawn statute is possible. The United States Government has declined to reform the American act in concert with our own Legislature, and considering Lord Russell's unfavorable reception of a very similar proposal from Mr. Adams, when the United States might have profited by it, we do not complain of this decision. The best and most dignified response that we can make to it is to entertain the question for ourselves, and if by so doing we can avoid being embroiled with Spain, whether justly or unjustly, why so much the better.

Dutch or Edam Cheese.

The process of making the long keeping Dutch or Edam Cheese is simply this: The milk is generally curdled by means of muriatic acid, or spirits of salt, and great care is taken to extract the whole of the whey, and to prevent fermentation. The curd is repeatedly broken and pressed and before being made up in the round shape in which it is usually sold, the broken curd is well soaked in a strong solution of common salt in water, which effectually presses fermentation, and so insures that the cheese shall keep long, even in warm climates. When the cheeses are finally pressed, all the remaining whey is washed out with the brine, they are rubbed with the salt over the outside, and set aside on shelves to dry in a cool place.

A French writer says: The making of cheese has been carefully studied by the Dutch, as is evident from the processes employed; from the cleanliness of all the utensils, and the manipulation of the milk—from the precautions in regard to the temperature of the curd and the atmosphere—from the ways of preparing the curd and the manner in which it is kneaded, placed in moulds, and so pressed as to be deprived of all its whey—from the mode in which the cheese is treated until presented for sale. Their operations are uniform, regularly carried out, following the corresponding season of each year; the effect of this considered procedure being the invariable production of the same results.

The Dutch Cheese never weighs above 5½ pounds.; 14 litres milk (about 6½ gallons) gives a cheese of 2 kilogrammes (4 lbs 6½ oz.) on its removal from the press. It is then laid upon spars in a well lighted, well ventilated dry room. In this room, which is a kind of drying room, the cheese loses part of its moisture, which, no doubt, helps to give it the property of being kept long for victualling. We can every day make a Dutch cheese weighing not more than 2 kilogrammes (4½ lbs.,) though we should not have more than 15 or 16 litres of milk (about 6½ gallons.) This would be a greater advantage to small farmers, who being able to keep but a small number of cows, cannot possibly make cheeses of 110 lbs., according to the custom of the country.

SURFACE OIL AT PITHOLE CITY.—The excitement at Pithole City in consequence of the sudden appearance of oil in surface wells continues unabated. A man who keeps a meat market on Holmden street, opposite the United States Hotel, on Saturday last dug a hole in the ground in the rear of his building for the purpose of collecting water, and on the following day took out about four barrels of oil. The oil continues to ooze into the cavity. All the wells in the immediate vicinity are impregnated with oil, which renders the water unfit for household use.—*Titusville Herald, Feb. 16.*

The Republican.

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THE NEWS.

In the Senate on the 20th, Mr. Wade offered a constitutional amendment making the occupant of the office of President ineligible for a second term. The Reconstruction Committee was instructed to inquire how far the rebel States had complied with the conditions prescribed by the President. The Freedmen's Bureau bill failed to pass over the veto of the President, the vote standing 30 to 18—not two thirds.

In the House, on the 20th, Mr. Stevens reported a resolution, from the Committee on Reconstruction, that no Congressmen shall be admitted from rebel States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 109 to 40.

It is reported that, in consequence of their opposition to the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, Messrs. Stanton, Speed, and Harlan will be removed from their positions in the Cabinet.

The Democrats are rejoicing greatly over the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. At Dayton, Ohio, they fired 100 guns, and Vallandigham made a speech declaring it to be the duty of the Democracy to stand by the President.

Queen Victoria, in her speech at the opening of the British Parliament, stated that the foreign relations of Great Britain were satisfactory; and referred to the Fenian conspiracy as adverse alike to authority, property, and religion.... The address of the French Senate in reply to Napoleon's speech says, in speaking of Mexico, that "The firm communications made by the Emperor to the United States have demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not cause France to withdraw."

Certificates have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield, of the organization of the following companies at Chicago: Reciprocity Oil Company, United States Clock and Brass Company, and Northwestern Glass Company. [illegible] passed through the hands of the Senior Paymaster at Springfield.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* gives the particulars of an *emeute* in the streets of that city, between negro soldiers and inhabitants, in which one negro was killed and several whites badly wounded. The Georgia Senate has passed a resolution appointing commissioners to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from the State. The Mayor of Columbus has ordered no liquor to be sold to negroes; and the Council of Columbus has appointed a committee to wait upon United States officers to see if some measures cannot be perfected for the removal of the detachment of colored troops there.

Ward Davis, ex-rebel Brigadier General, and E. M. Yeager, editor of *The New Orleans Crescent*, have been pardoned by the President.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has issued a circular notifying its agents that in consequence of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, it has decided for the present to give preference to shipments of freight for the United States.

A prize fight for $1,000 a side took place near Nashville on the 19th, between two Irishmen, named Donnegan and Nagle. The former was the victor in eleven rounds, occupying seventeen minutes.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads had before it recently the bill making a post route of the railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Fulton, and fixed the 27th inst. as the time for the hearing of evidence in the matter.

The New York Board of Aldermen, on the 19th, appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of spanning Broadway at different points with iron bridges.

There was a general jail delivery at Elkhorn, Wis., on the night of the 19th, all the prisoners escaping, among whom were Brown, the robber of Rockwell & Co.'s bank, and two horse-thieves. Brown's wife came from Chicago that night, and at about a o'clock, it is supposed, unlocked the jail with false keys. The Sheriff was absent at the time.

The Ways and Means Committee, on the 20th, voted not to change the tax on whiskey. The tax will therefore remain at $2 a gallon.

A Charleston correspondent represents affairs in a very bad condition in the vicinity of Columbia. Robberies and murders of soldiers and Union men by bushwhackers are of daily occurrence. A cavalry force has been sent to Columbia to preserve order. The freed people are very industrious, and most of them are at work.

A scheme to release all the prisoners in the New York Tombs has been discovered. One of the convicts obtained a key, with which, it is reported, he unlocked the doors of his own and other cells. The plot, in which a number of prisoners were concerned, was discovered and frustrated. No one escaped.

The Speaker of the Tennessee House has ordered that absenting members shall be brought into the Legislature by force if they will not come voluntarily. The session on the 20th was one of stormy arguments and angry discussion, caused by the compelled attendance of several members of the Conservative party, who, it was alleged, purposely stayed away to prevent the House having a quorum. It was reported in the House that Col. Shaffer, commanding the post, would, if the absence of members continued, use military force to secure their attendance.

Assistant Secretary Chandler, who has been making a tour through the South, says that the Treasury is being robbed by Government officials of millions upon millions.

There are reports of the appearance of a disease among cattle, resembling the rinderpest, in Montgomery county, Pa. The State Senate has appointed a special committee to make an investigation. The disease first made its appearance in the spring of 1865, and since then a very large number of cattle have died. It has every appearance of rinderpest, and the County Medical Society and Agricultural Society are investigating it.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, with several members of his staff, left Washington on the 20th for Norfolk, to receive the portrait of Gen. Scott, to be presented by the Union League of that city.

The Sub-Treasury at New York, on Saturday and Monday, sold about $5,000,000 of gold at 137¾.

We have accounts this morning of fires at Alton, Ill.; Ionia, Mich.; Milwaukee, Brooklyn, and Chattanooga.

A convention was held at Ottawa, Ill., on the 20th, in regard to the transit question. G. W. Armstrong presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Perkins, Col. Dickey, and others. Resolutions were adopted favoring the improvement of the Illinois, Fox, and Rock rivers, and characterizing the failure of the negotiations with Canada as unsatisfactory.

Mormon officials in Utah Territory are all being removed. Secretary McCulloch has, on the recommendation of Governor Durkee and Chief Justice Titus of Utah, and Speaker Colfax, appointed two prominent gentlemen of Salt Lake, Messrs. Lee and Gilbert, as Assessors and Collector, in place of two polygamists, who have held these offices, and who were living in open defiance of the anti-polygamist law.

A Toronto special says that the publication of the letter addressed by B. Doran Killian to the magistrate of Ottawa, threatening vengeance to Canada if the Orangemen are permitted to meet in the capital, causes considerable alarm.

An extensive revival of religion is now going on among the churches at Des Moines. Nineteen persons were baptized in the river on Sunday.

THE ASSAULT REPELLED.

In the message of the President to the Senate vetoing the Freedman's Bureau bill, he went out of his way to lecture the two Houses upon their failure to admit to seats in their respective bodies the persons chosen under the reconstructed governments; and he rebuked them particularly for their failure to admit the persons claiming seats as Senators and Representatives from Tennessee. This lecture was as ill-timed and unfortunate as it was impertinent. The President has no more voice or authority in the decision of that question than has the Sheriff in making up the judgment of the Court. The Constitution expressly excludes him from all voice in the matter, and the Supreme Court has emphatically declared that the exclusive action of Congress in the premises is so binding upon the other departments of the Government, that even the judiciary dare not question it. That part of the message was a wanton obtrusion of the President's opinions and wishes, which if done by the Prime Minister in England would have provoked a vote of censure. The President had no more warrant either in law or in common courtesy to tell Congress what he wished they should do in a matter confided exclusively to their jurisdiction than had the Mayor of Chicago. Coming from the President, it is open to the censure that justly attaches to an attempt by the Executive to dictate to the Legislature.

Had the President sent in a message telling the Senate how they should decide the case of the contested seat from New Jersey, or how the House should decide the contested seats from New York, Michigan, and Indiana, it would not have been in the least more [illegible] upon the failure of Congress to admit the persons claiming seats in both Houses from Tennessee. In the British Parliament it is a breach of privilege for even a minister to state the wishes of the crown upon any pending measure; and it is no less a breach of privilege for the President, under the pretext of assigning reasons for disapproving a bill, to state what he wishes the two Houses would do upon another question, and to lecture them for not having carried out his will in the matter.

The resolution offered by Mr. Stevens was an indirect, but scarcely less significant and deserved, rebuke of this act of Executive interference; and the vote of the House thereon gives assurance that that body, at least, will not falter in the discharge of its duties, or yield one iota of principle, let the President threaten as he may.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President has returned the bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and his reasons have been given to the country. The bill originated in the Senate, and passed both branches by more than a two-thirds vote. As is evident from the veto message, the reasons of the President are those of a man who, finding himself thwarted in his own policy, is determined that, if he cannot have his way, no other branch of the Government shall do so.

This bill was introduced by Senator Trumbull, one of the ablest lawyers and most conservative members of the Senate, and was introduced by him, as was understood, if not stated at the time, for the express purpose of reducing into the form of legislative enactment the President's own wishes and desires. On the passage of the bill, it received in the Senate every Union vote except that of Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania.

The bill, it should be remembered, confers no political rights upon the negro. It simply provides that whenever and wherever negroes are by local laws denied the civil rights properly belonging to all freemen, there shall be a tribunal with authority to secure and enforce those rights. It merely throws around the unfortunate race the protection which they need from the oppressive State legislation, which owes its origin to the baffled revenge of rebels, and to the inbred prejudices which long years of slavery have produced. The President, in the new light which has dawned upon him since he has concluded that the Southern States should at once be admitted to both houses of Congress, now sees that the negroes can only be constitutionally protected by the legislation of the several States. He thinks that the Constitution, in providing that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, intended that these rights should be secured to the people by State legislation. Accordingly, he argues that the bill is unconstitutional, and if any State by its local laws violates these and the various other privileges enumerated in the bill of rights, the United States must be powerless to remedy the wrong, and the freemen thus deprived of constitutional rights must appeal in vain for national protection.

The Freedmen's Bureau was originally the result of a necessity, and there can be no question that when that necessity shall cease to exist, the system will cease also. During the war, the emancipated slaves were necessarily thrown upon the hands of the Government, not only for immediate subsistence, but for that protection to person and life which was denied them by the white population of their old homes. Has that necessity ceased to exist? Is there a State in all the South where the emancipated slaves can ask and obtain from the local laws, or the local tribunals, that equality before the law, and that protection to person and property which is part of their freedom, and without which their freedom is a mere mockery? If there is not, then the necessity exists for such tribunals of justice where the freeman can obtain that hearing and that protection which local laws, local government, and local tribunals deny him. The bill which has been vetoed provides only such remedial authority as is made necessary by the failure or refusal of the States to afford the means of justice and the means of protection to the vast population now living as social and political outcasts. The Southern States refuse to recognize practically the freedom of the blacks; Congress has provided tribunals and authority to recognize and enforce that freedom; the whole South, clinging most tenaciously to slavery, are opposed to such tribunals, and the President says the blacks shall not have this national shield from the oppression of their former owners, overseers, and oppressors!

The country will learn with amazement that the President has vetoed an act whose title might justly have been "An act to enforce the bill of rights." The bill to which he refuses his assent is one which in itself limits its operations to such time and to such States "wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, or police regulation, custom, or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, including the constitutional right of bearing arms, are [illegible] refugees, or other persons on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery, or wherein any of them are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains, or penalties for the commission of any act or offence, than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences."

The act provides that whenever and wherever such a state of things may exist, the President shall extend the military protection and jurisdiction over all such persons as are affected by this act; and it also provides that whenever this discrimination shall cease, or whenever the State shall be fully restored to its constitutional relations to the United States, then the jurisdiction and authority of the Bureau shall terminate. It will be seen, therefore, that the act is called for only by the necessity which the malice, obstinacy, and venom of the rebels have created; and that its operations are to cease instantly when the States shall destroy that necessity by abolishing their barbarous discriminations. The President has vetoed the bill, thereby proclaiming that he wishes to make it an issue whether freemen shall be denied the commonest civil rights, so that the tyranny and oppression which denies them may be sustained, or whether by the interposition of national power the freedmen shall be protected until such time as returning reason shall induce the States to give that protection by their own laws. On that issue he appeals to the people from the decision of Congress, and we have no doubt that Congress will gladly and unhesitatingly accept the challenge, and that the people will sustain them. As to the necessity and justice of this bill there can be no question. The only objection of the President that has the slightest substantial force is that which denies the constitutionality of the law. But the bill of rights makes no discrimination between black and white freemen. Every word in it is as broad a shield over the free African as it is over the free white. If Congress can legislate to protect white men against the deprivation of their liberties by State or local laws, it can do the same when the victims are black men. If Congress can erect a tribunal in any State giving it jurisdiction over offences committed against the liberties of white men, it can do the same when the injured parties are blacks. If the courts of justice and the whole machinery of law are so obstructed and perverted that the freeman of any color may not ask and receive protection and justice, then the necessity which justified military commissions in the insurgent States during the rebellion has not ceased, and Congress has full power to establish such commissions, all civil, or all military, or mixed, and to invest them with the summary jurisdiction which is rendered necessary by the prostration of all other forms of justice. The reasoning of the President on this point is infinitely weaker than in other parts of the message.

The power of Executive proscription and patronage we know to be great, but we are slow to believe it possible that any Senators or Representatives of the people whose consciences approved this bill in its first passage, can be reduced or terrified into a betrayal of justice by reversing their former votes.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE LAKE TUNNEL.

On Monday evening, Feb. 12, a special meeting of the Common Council was held for the purpose, among other business, of receiving the report of the Finance Committee on the petition of Messrs. Dull & Gowan for an increase in the contract price for constructing the lake tunnel. Messrs. Dull & Gowan in their application to the Council asked for an advance of seventy-five per cent. upon their contract, and the committee appointed to consider their request, "after a careful examination of the statement of the City Engineer, as well as the statement and communication of the Board of Public Works," reported that they were in favor of giving the contractors such an increase as they were fairly entitled to, but that they failed to discover in any of the reports the justice of the claim of the petitioners to so large an increase as was asked for, and recommended that the subject be referred to the Board of Public Works for examination and report thereon. On Monday evening last a report of the Board of Public Works was made to a special meeting of the Council, accompanied with a detailed statement and estimate of the cost of the work by the City Engineer, upon the basis of which the Board unanimously united in declining to recommend any increase of the contract price of Messrs. Dull & Gowan. Notwithstanding this action of the Board, the Common Council passed an ordinance increasing the contract price sixty per cent., or $189,083.40 more than the sum for which Messrs. Dull & Gowan had contracted to complete the work.

We confess that we are wholly unable to find anything in the records to justify this extraordinary action of the Common Council. The decision of the Board of Public Works should have concluded all further action in favor of the contractors, until the estimates upon which the report was based were shown to be wholly incorrect; and in no event should one single dollar of increase upon the contract price have been made until Messrs. Dull & Gowan had presented complete and reliable exhibits, showing the exact estimates upon which their original bid was predicated, the amount of labor done and materials furnished, and the actual increase in the cost of these over the price when the contract was made, with the amount of loss sustained upon the work already done. Messrs. Dull & Gowan, as good business men, of course, based their bid for the work upon certain estimated prices [illegible] the cost of labor, materials, together [illegible] margin for contingencies, personal services, and profits. Before an intelligent vote could be given upon the increase required to enable them to complete the work, they should have been required to furnish the figures upon which they put in their bid, and then to exhibit a detailed statement of the amount of brick, lumber, and other materials used, with the actual cost of the same, together with the prices and amount paid by them for labor; and then, if it appeared that, owing to causes over which they could exercise no control, prices had advanced, after they entered into the contract, to such an extent as to entirely swallow up their margins, and make it impossible for them to go on with the work without relief, no one could reasonably object to the addition to the original contract price of such a percentage as would enable them to finish the tunnel without a ruinous loss. But this reckless voting away of nearly $200,000 of money without a thoroughly reliable estimate and exhibit upon which to predicate the amount is something that the tax-payers of the city will not be very likely to submit to without protest. In view of the report made by the Board of Public Works, we venture the assertion that Messrs. Dull & Gowan cannot present a correct account which will foot up any such difference between the actual cost of the tunnel when completed and their contract price as they have claimed, or as the Common Council has allowed.

We trust that Mayor Rice will veto the ordinance and return it to the Common Council, and that that body will proceed in a manner a little more consistent with correct business principles in the reconsideration of this case.

INDIANA UNION CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention of Indiana will meet at Indianapolis to-morrow, to nominate candidates for State offices. The preparatory county meetings for the election of delegates indicate pretty thoroughly the temper of the party in the State. We have the resolutions of seven conventions before us, which do not exhibit any lack of backbone among the people.

Hamilton county declares:

> "That we indorse the joint resolution proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be enumerated for the purpose of national representation who is deprived of the elective franchise on account of race or color."

Porter county says the State black laws must be repealed, and

> "That we believe in the great truths taught in the Declaration of Independence, and the equality of all men before the law, and that the highest conditions of democratic liberty in this Government will be reached only when suffrage is based upon intelligence, regardless of condition or color."

Marshall county says:

> "That we indorse the action of Congress, at the present session, in regard to reconstruction, suffrage in the District of Columbia, Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution making voters the basis of representation."

Jasper county asserts:

> "That it is the sense of this meeting that every man in this country, without regard to color, ought to be allowed to vote."

Fulton county is of the opinion

> "That treason should be made odious, and to that end the head and front of the recent so-called Confederate Government, Jefferson Davis, ought to be speedily tried, and, if convicted, hung until he is dead."

Knox county holds

> "That the test of representation should be a loyal constituency, and until such a constituency exists in the States lately in rebellion, the security of the Government demands that representatives from those States should be excluded from seats in either branch of Congress."

Laporte county unanimously indorses Schuyler Colfax, and protests

> "Against any management which would deprive us of his services as our representative, excepting only a call from the whole people of the United States to the highest office in their gift; a position which we are confident his eminent abilities, his high moral attributes, and his wonderful industry would enable him to fill with singular advantage to our beloved country."

The radical element bids fair to be pretty thoroughly in the ascendant in the Convention. It is due to Congress and the country that the people should lose no opportunity of making known their views on national affairs, for the instruction and guidance of Congress and the Executive.

A GREAT deal has been said respecting the manner in which some prominent members of the diplomatic corps in Washington received certain portions of Mr. Bancroft's recent memorial oration. Most of the stories upon this subject were evidently idle gossip, and the criticisms upon them had no foundation. The subjoined statement of *The National Republican* no doubt gives the truth of the matter:

> "Mr. Bancroft treated his subject from the historian's standpoint, not from any narrow or personal consideration. In doing this he had to develop the sources from whence the rebellion derived its main support and encouragement. He could not do justice to his subject without saying exactly what he did about Great Britain and France. Thinking, perhaps, that it might be unpleasant to Sir Frederick Bruce and the Marquis de Montholon, the representatives of the British and French Governments, Mr. Bancroft with characteristic politeness and friendly feeling, and with becoming propriety, took occasion to inform these gentlemen that he should discuss the conduct of their countries toward the United States during the rebellion, and assured them that if it would be unpleasant to [illegible] to hear it, he would not interpret their absence as anything [illegible] toward, or want of respect for, himself. Acting upon this suggestion, we presume, the French Minister absented himself. At any rate he was not present.
>
> "Sir Frederick Bruce, whose conduct as British Minister at China during the rebellion proved him to be one of our best friends, knew that whatever Mr. Bancroft might say about the action of the British home Government toward us, could not by any possibility prevent our people from discriminating between our friends and our foes, between right in China and a wrong in England over which he had no control. Acting upon this generous interpretation of the situation, Sir Frederick Bruce presented himself, and with his suite listened to the oration, and at its conclusion, as an evidence that he was above accepting anything that Mr. Bancroft felt it his duty to say as personal to himself, Sir Frederick walked up to Mr. Bancroft and offered him his hand. The greeting was cordially reciprocated by Mr. B. in the most polite manner, and the most friendly feelings exist between these gentlemen."

Of course the report that Sir Frederick Bruce refused an invitation to dinner because Mr. Bancroft was to be present, was nothing but a wanton rumor.

THE evidence taken by the military commission at Brownsville for the investigation of the Bagdad affair, shows clearly that no United States officer was implicated in it. The commission find that one R. Clay Crawford inaugurated the invasion, and was aided [illegible] and other adventurers, formerly in the United [illegible] service, but now claiming to hold commissions under the Liberal Government of Mexico. These parties induced several United States colored soldiers to embark with them in the enterprise, without the knowledge or consent of their commanding officer. No effort was spared by the United States authorities to prevent this expedition; all property pillaged from the Mexicans was seized as soon as it was attempted to be brought into the United States, and at the urgent request of Francesco de Leon, Governor of Tamaulipas, an adequate force of United States troops was sent over to restore tranquillity, preserve order, and prevent outrages. Crawford and his confederates were in the guard-house at Brownsville on the 4th inst., awaiting trial.

AN appeal is made to the people of Illinois in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. It is proposed to found an asylum for the reception and education of the children of soldiers who gave their lives to their country. The Legislature has duly incorporated the Association, and as soon as the sum of $50,000 is raised the site of the asylum will be fixed upon and active operations commenced. Aid in money or land is earnestly solicited. All contributions may be forwarded to Joseph W. King, Treasurer, Jacksonville, Ill. Agents have also been appointed to solicit subscriptions. We were yesterday waited upon by Mrs. M. A. Bickerdyke, whose credentials as solicitor for the State at large are duly authenticated. She purposes to canvass Chicago in behalf of this noble charity, and we hope that her efforts will be liberally rewarded.

THE Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have concluded, in opposition to the Revenue Commission, that the tax on distilled spirits ought not to be reduced from the present rate of two dollars a gallon. We sincerely regret this conclusion. We believe that the Government would derive a much larger revenue from a tax of one dollar a gallon, and that, with that rate of excise, the farmers of the Northwest would get something like living prices for their grain, instead of burning corn for fuel, as at present, rather than sell it for ten cents a bushel. But if Congress decide to make no change, we must submit, however it may hurt.

CONSIDERABLE discussion is going on among our contemporaries on the proposal of Mr. Anderson of Missouri to change the name of this republic from its present form of the United States of America to "America" simply. It is evident that the new name would be more convenient and euphonious than the old one, and though there is no example in history of a country deliberately changing its title, there is no conclusive reason why it should not be done. However, we fear that Mr. Anderson will not succeed in getting a majority of Congress to approve his bill. It is too big an idea to enlist general support with much readiness.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Vetoed Bill.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees" and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That the act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the section of country within which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the first day of February, 1866, containing such refugees and freedmen, into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give like bond, receive the compensation and perform the duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may, in the discretion of the President, be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners, to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, and when the same shall be necessary for the operations of the Bureau, may divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in such district, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army, or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance, and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than twelve hundred dollars annually, according to the services rendered, in full compensation for such services; and such agent shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment. And the Commissioner may, when the same shall be necessary, assign to each Assistant Commissioner not exceeding three clerks, and to each of said agents one clerk, at an annual salary not exceeding one thousand dollars each, provided suitable clerks cannot be detailed from the army. And the President of the United States, through the War Department, and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employees, agents, and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to which this is additional.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel, and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct: *Provided*, That no person shall be deemed "destitute," "suffering," or "dependent upon the Government for support," within the meaning of this act, who, being able to find employment, could by proper industry and exertion avoid such destitution, suffering, or dependence.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to reserve from sale or from settlement, under the homestead or preemption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed on between the Commissioner and such refugees [illegible] shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under the direction of the President, by regulation prescribe. At the end of such term, or sooner, if the Commissioner shall assent thereto, the occupants of any parcels so assigned, their heirs and assigns, may purchase the land and receive a title thereto from the United States in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the occupants of land under Maj. Gen. Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, January sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby confirmed in their possession for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years, unless a settlement shall be made with said occupant, by the former owner, satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau: *Provided*, That whenever the owners of lands occupied under General Sherman's field order shall make application for restoration of said lands, the Commissioner is hereby authorized, upon the agreement and with the written consent of said occupants, to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them, out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section four of this bill, forty acres each, upon the terms and conditions named in said section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support; and he shall provide or cause to be erected suitable buildings for asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered into, nor other expense incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for such purposes. And no payments shall be made for lands purchased under this section, except for asylums and schools, from any moneys not specifically appropriated therefor. And the Commissioner shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned, and sold in manner and form provided in the fourth section of this act, at a price not less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation, custom, or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for security of person and estate, including the constitutional right of bearing arms, are refused or denied to negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees, or any other persons, on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or wherein they or any of them are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains, or penalties, for the commission of any act or offence, than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner, to extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons so discriminated against.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation or custom, shall, in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and in which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, subject, or cause to be subjected, any negro, mulatto, freedman, refugee, or other person, on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or for any other cause, to the deprivation of any civil right secured to white persons, or to any other or different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offences, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this Bureau to take jurisdiction of, and hear and determine all offences committed against, the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees, or other persons who are discriminated against in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the President of the United States, through the War Department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this and the preceding section on the officers and agents of this bureau shall cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any such State after said State shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States, and the courts of the State and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

PROTECTION TO HOME LABOR.

The American Industrial Union—Call for a Mass Meeting at Smith & Nixon's Hall.

The recent establishment in the West of Free Trade Leagues for the pretended purpose of obtaining cheaper fabrics, but for the real purpose of breaking down American mechanical industry, and reducing this country to a state of dependence on England and other European nations, as Ireland, India, and Turkey now are, renders it necessary, in self-defence, that those of our citizens who are in favor of fostering and protecting home labor against the raids of foreign capital, should organize into an association for that purpose.

All, therefore, who appreciate the importance of the development of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources of the United States, who are in favor of creating a permanent home market for our produce, rather than depending on the uncertainties of an irregular foreign demand; who are opposed to impairing the national resources of revenue, which would lead to the repudiation of our national debt; who realize that foreign free trade would visit ruin on the country, repeating the scenes and experiences of 1837 and 1857, and that fair protection, while filling the coffers of the Treasury from imports, will afford security against undermining and destructive competition to the employer, and secure liberal wages and plenty of employment to the citizen and laborer, and a good market to the former, and to the consumer cheaper goods than he could buy abroad under free trade, if the foreign capitalist had secured a monopoly of our markets; who honor and respect the teachings on political economy for American use of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, and Abraham Lincoln, rather than those of Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Jeff. Davis, Frank Pierce, Jim Buchanan, the honest (?) Floyd, Yancey, Rhett, Toombs, Wigfall, Mason, Slidell, Cobb, Lee, Beauregard, and other advocates of secession, nullification, repudiation, and colonial vassalage; in short, all who are opposed to the penny-wise and pound-foolish, short-sighted, suicidal policy of foreign free trade, and all in favor of the *American system*, as opposed to the European pauper wages system and its attendants, ignorance, crime, and degradation, are requested to meet in mass convention in this city, at SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, on THURSDAY, EVENING, 22d February, to organize an *American Industrial Union*, and to discuss the cause of American industry vs. foreign capital, independence against vassalage, fair wages to American workingmen against the starvation pay of England.

Chas. Randolph,
F. A. Hoffman,
Chas. L. Wilson,
Henry Fuller,
C. B. Blair,
Jas. H. Bowen,
C. A. Haas,
Julian S. Rumsey,
Geo. M. Kimbark,
C. N. Holden,
P. W. Gates,
L. P. Hilliard,
Chas. Wirth,
J. H. Muhlke,
S. Shackford,
A. E. Kent & Co.,
N. K. Fairbank,
John L. Hancock,
R. M. Hough,
A. C. Hesing,
Joseph Medill,
Josiah Lombard,
L. C. P. Freer,
C. G. Hammond,
George Armour,
E. Salomon,
Thos. Chalmers,
R. T. Crane,
Ezra Taylor,
C. C. P. Holden,
L. Brentano,
A. Wallbaum,
T. J. Bronson,
Geo. F. Letz,
and 5,000 others.

MIDNIGHT POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Attempts at Murder and Robbery.

Intelligence was conveyed to the North Market Police Station yesterday afternoon of the shooting of a female, by a man who had sustained the relation of husband toward her. Capt. Miller at once despatched officer Kuhr to the scene of the reported tragedy. He there learned that an individual by the name of Lucas Krarer, living on Chicago avenue near Kingsbury street, had shot his wife on the hip bone, the ball passing around her body and finding its exit from the back. Upon the commission of the deed, the man had taken his flight in a northwesterly direction, dropping upon the floor the pistol with which he had committed the deed. The unfortunate woman had already been conveyed to the house of her relatives. A variety of rumors were rife in the neighborhood as to the cause of the murderous act. It seems that the man had been twice married, having lost his first wife some years since. By her he had two children. To the present wife, a young woman of not more than twenty years of age, he had been married only some three weeks, and it is alleged that the cause of the difficulty, which resulted in his attempt to take her life, was the refusal on her part to give him an amount of money he required. The pistol was brought to Sergeant Foa, who examined it and found that four cartridges had been exploded, and that it was covered with blood. The two children of Krarer, a boy and girl, whom the second wife had refused to care for, were brought to the Police Station, from whence Capt. Miller had them sent to the Home for the Friendless.

Another bloody affair is reported at the North Market station as having occurred yesterday afternoon. It was a fracas in a German emigrant boarding house on the corner of Cass and Michigan streets, kept by a man named Conrad Metzger. Peter Mackin, an expressman, was beaten and severely cut by Henry Burboch, Edward Kinkie, and August Laba, as it is alleged, and Mackin is still confined to his bed with the wounds. The parties were arrested and conveyed to the North Market station, where they were held to bail by Justice Sturtevant, who had been sent for, in the sum of $500 each to answer at the Police Court this afternoon.

Another arrest was made by the police of Capt. Miller's precinct, of the person of Mary Casey, charged with having robbed a returned soldier, named Daniel Nolan, of the sum of $35. Nolan, it seems, was intoxicated at the time the theft was committed, and was found near a saloon on the corner of Illinois and Market streets. Mary Casey had been in his company, it is alleged, and Nolan had treated her to a drink. She had only left a few moments before he was discovered and complained of the loss of his money. There was no money found about her person, or where she lived; but upon her suspicious association with Nolan she was arrested, and conveyed to the North Market Police Station to await her examination to-day.

BULLION.—Those who entered the Sherman House yesterday had their attention immediately attracted to a large mass of what appeared to be silver, lying at the end of the clerk's desk. It was a curious looking object of about the shape and size and appearance of a battered silver salver, but armed with little knob projections, spurs and pinnacles to break the smoothness of its surface. Its edges were uneven, and it was a little tarnished. Interesting enough in itself, it was still more so as the outward and visible sign of a great success in the art of smelting gold and silver ores. It has long been known that the old system of working such ores with stamps was useless in Colorado, as the sulphurets could not be driven off. Various plans were suggested to overcome this fatal obstacle, and one of these, that of James E. Lyon, was taken up by a company, among whose stockholders are Charles Moore, Franklin Parmlee and David A. Gage of this city, and has been prosecuted, until after an expense of $200,000, they have won a shining success, and have demonstrated that the hitherto impracticable Colorado ores can be worked with a saving of 90 per cent. This mass of bullion of which we have spoken, which weighs 157 pounds, one third gold and two thirds silver, and which is worth $12,000 in coin, was obtained from tailings or refuse. Capitalists in New York have been anxiously awaiting the result of these experiments, and this bullion, the largest piece ever cupelled in the United States, will be sent on there after it has remained a few days longer on exhibition at the Sherman House, in order to satisfy the wise men of the east. The company now intend to proceed making money, $4,000 a day being their minimum, with a power of indefinite increase. Every person should gain a leisure moment and go to the Sherman House and view this mass of the precious metal.

THE WEATHER.—The city was visited by quite a brisk snowstorm yesterday, though a sufficient quantity did not fall to interfere with travel.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, as reported daily by M. Polachek, optician, 45 South Clark street, Chicago—Feb. 20, 1866:

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer. F.	R.	Weather.
7¼ o'clock.	29.82	13	8	Cloudy.
12 o'clock.	29.70	25	3	Cloudy.
2 o'clock.	29.74	25	3	Cloudy.
6 o'clock.	29.70	25	3	Cloudy.

[By U. S. Telegraph.]

FEB. 20—11:50 a. m.

City.	*Wind.*	*Atmosphere.*	*Thermometer.*
Portland	N. E.	Clear.	35 above.
Boston	N. W.	Clear.	39 above.
Buffalo	W.	Snowing.	30 above.
New York	N. E.	Clear.	40 above.
Philadelphia	S. W.	Raining.	37 above.
Baltimore	N. E.	Raining.	40 above.
Washington	W.	Raining.	36 above.
Richmond, Va.	S.	Raining.	41 above.
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy.	15 above.
Milwaukee	W.	Clear.	12 above.
Green Bay, Wis.	N.	Clear	10 above.
La Crosse, Wis.	S. W.	Clear.	6 above.
Omaha	Calm.	Clear.	40 above.

AURORA BOREALIS.—At half past two o'clock this morning, from beneath a bank of heavy storm-clouds on the northern horizon, burst forth a multitude of rays of brilliant light which illumined the vast, vaulted space of Heaven. The gradation of the shades of light, from the purple of its base to the delicate tint of emerald sheen, spreading out fan-like upon the translucent ether, produced an appearance as beautiful as unusual, and gave the effect of early dawn struggling for the mastery of night.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A slight accident occurred about twelve o'clock last night to the new steam fire engine, called the "A. C. Coventry," by which a nut upon the axle of one of the front wheels was broken, temporarily disabling the machine. It was the first occasion upon which the Coventry had been run, and it is fortunate no greater or more serious accident was the result.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.

THE VETO.

The Democracy are rampant over Mr. Johnson's message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. They now claim Johnson as their candidate for President, and predict that Grant will be the radical candidate.

GONE TO MEXICO.

A number of young men from Kentucky, and lately of the rebel army, left to-day for Mexico, where they intend locating.

A DUEL.

Two young bloods, residents of Newport, and of rich parentage, left that town to-day, with their seconds, to fight a duel. All efforts to settle their difficulty have proved fruitless.

AN ABSCONDER.

A clerk named Julius Levi ran away to-day from his employer, named Berliner, a pawnbroker, taking with him $25,000.

FROM DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Steps will be taken to-morrow here for the organization of a branch of the National Temperance Association.

DEATH.

P. B. Thorston, a prominent citizen of Mt. Clemens, died here on the 17th inst.

THE FREE PRESS.

Rumors are afloat here of the probable early transfer of *The Free Press*, the Democratic organ, from its present hands to New York parties. The negotiations are supposed to be now pending. Stiff Democrats through the State are generally disgusted with the vacillating course of *The Free Press*, and a change of some kind is eagerly desired by the most.

Petroleum.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.

There is nothing doing in petroleum beyond a fair trade demand, and the market rules dull at 60c for free refined.

Crude at Oil City $5.50.

Refined dull at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Petroleum stocks were firm to-day, and generally better, with considerable business at the following rates:

Brooklyn	90	Germania	16
Second National	3.10	Hamilton McClintock	5.00
Palmer	8.10	Pithole creek	10.20
Venango	2.75	Oil Creek	4.90
Benochoff Run	13.40	Shade River	2.60
Central	3.30	U. S.	16.50
Excelsior	1.10		

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Gunnell Gold 140 | Smith & Parmlee 14060

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston today:

Copper Falls	25¾	Minnesota	10
Franklin	37	Quincy	54
Hancock	15¾	Bay State	9½
Isle Royale	10	Boston waterpower	23¼

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

COTTON—More active, and 1@2c better; 45@46c for middling.

FLOUR—Common and inferior dull and 10c lower; medium and good grades steady, with a moderate inquiry; $7.30@7.75 for extra State; $8.20@8.55 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8.60@10.75 for trade brands, market closing dull.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Dull and lower for common grades; high grades without decided change; $1.00 for Chicago spring; $1.66@1.63 for Milwaukee club; $1.07@1.70 for new amber Milwaukee—the latter an extreme price.

CORN—Without decided change; 71@71c for unsound, and 75@78c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered.

OATS—A little firmer; 38@43c for unsound, and 53@54c for sound Western.

COFFEE—Dull for common, and firm for good.

SUGAR—Quiet; 12½c for Cuba muscovado; Havana, 11c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, $1@1.09.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 29@30c for crude, and 45@47c for refined in bond.

PORK—Heavy and lower; $28.50@29 for new mess, closing at $28.50¼, cash; $28@28.25 for old do; $20.50@21 for prime, and $23@23.50 for prime mess; also, 4,250 bbls new mess, for March, April, and May, sellers' option, at $28.50@29.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet at $41@41.50.

BACON—More active; 16¼@16½c for short ribbed; 15½@15¾c for Cumberland cut; and 200 boxes short clear, sellers' option, March and April, at 17c.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady; 12¼@12½c for Western, and 13¾@14c for city.

LARD—Decidedly higher; 16¼@18¼c; also, 1,500 bbls, for March, sellers' option, at 18¾@18½c.

BUTTER—Steady; 22@35c for Ohio, and 35@45c for State.

CHEESE—Active at 18@22c for common to prime.

BEEF—Steady at about previous prices.

CUT MEATS—Heavy; 11¼@12½c for shoulders, and 16¾@18½c for hams.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The market continues dull in domestic cotton fabrics, and the tendency is toward lower prices. There is very little disposition on the part of buyers to take hold of cotton goods at present quotations, in view of the steady fall in the price of raw material. In foreign fabrics there is a fair inquiry for new and choice spring goods.

The following are quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

BROWN SHEETINGS—Dott A 21c.

HOOP SKIRTS—Meyers's IXL, 1¼-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48@73c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—Forestdale, 37c; Newburyport, 27c; Rodbank, 36c.

PRINTS—Merrimac W, 25c; Sprague, 23¼c; Richmond, 23c; Alercan, 22½c; Arnold, 19c.

GINGHAMS—Hartford 24c.

BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 28c; Winthrop, 26c.

CORSET JEANS—Naumkeag, 32c; do Sattel, 36c.

CANTON FLANNELS—Pemberton A, 52½c; Salmon Falls, 35c.

TICKS—Hamilton 55c; Franklin 38c.

STRIPES—Whittenton 40c; Unionville 31c.

DENIMS—Ashwright 38c; Manchester 40c.

CASSIMERES—New York Mills 75c; Farmers and Mechanics' 67½c.

The following despatches were read at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

ST. LOUIS—Trade quiet.

PROVIDENCE—Some movement in print goods at 15½c. Trade generally very dull.

Cincinnati Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.

WHISKEY—Bonded $2.50. Free unsalable, although $2.20 is offered.

FLOUR—In fair request from the local dealers and on orders from the South. Prices steady.

WHEAT—5@10c lower, and dull at the decline.

CORN—Dull. The market closes steady on a decline. Mixed new commands 52@53c in bulk, and 70@71c in new reserved gunnies.

OATS—In but limited demand, and prices drooping.

RYE—Dull and scarce, closing at 70c for No. 1, and 68c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Remains dull and lifeless, buyers and sellers being unable to agree upon prices.

SEEDS—Receipts of clover seed liberal; market closing dull at $6.75. Timothy quiet at $3.50@3.75, the latter the jobbing price. Flax in demand at $2.60.

COTTON—Sold early in the week at 40c for middling, but subsequently advanced to 41c; but holders in many cases are unwilling to accept this price, a further advance being anticipated.

HOGS—The packing season has closed, and arrivals of hogs are nominally equal to the wants of butchers. The latter are paying $9@10.20 gross for light to heavy averages.

PROVISIONS—Better, inquiry and prices some higher. Mess pork $28.50 and in good demand, but first-class brands cannot be bought at less than $29, and many have retired their stocks. Country mess quoted at $28@28.50. Bulk meats closed firmer, higher prices generally contended, for shoulders held at 11@13¼c, rib sides 13¼c, clear rib 14¼c, and clear 16c. Loose hams quoted at 16@16½c. Bacon in moderate request; 14c for shoulders, 18¼c for rib sides, and 18@18½c for clear sides, packed. Sugar-cured hams steady at 23@24c, the latter rate for canvassed. Prime city lard sold early in the week at 16½c, but advanced to 18c under advices from New York, and is now in good demand at the figure, but ¼@½c higher is asked. Prime country cannot be bought at less than 18c.

Milwaukee Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.

RECEIPTS—488 brls flour, 14,451 bu wheat, 1,060 bu oats, 1,546 bu barley, 90 dressed hogs.

SHIPMENTS—2,889 brls flour, 1,687 bu wheat, 838 brls and tcs pork, 228 bxs do, 191 brls and tcs lard.

FLOUR—Firm. Sales: 1,000 brls city double extra spring at $7.40.

WHEAT—Less active and lower. Sales: 70,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17¾@1.18, cash, and $1.17¼, buyer this month.

OATS—Firm. Sales at 24½c for No. 1, and 21c for No. 2 in store.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer. Sales 300 head at $10.90@11.40; chiefly at $11@11.15, dividing on 200 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Sales 200 bxs dry salted shoulders at 10½c; 175 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 15¼c; 170 tcs prime lard at 17@17¼c. Mess pork is nominal at $26.25@26.50. At the close prime lard was firm at 17¼@17½c; No. 1 at 16@16¼c.

BUTTER—Dull at 20@22c. Sales light.

EGGS—Scarce at 30c.

THE LATEST.

WHEAT—Firmer. Sales 65,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.17¾@1.18¼, cash; $1.18¾, buyer month.

St. Louis Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.

COTTON—Was better; sold at 40c.

FLOUR—Higher. Spring super $6.75@7; extra $7.50@8.

WHEAT—15,000 bu sold at $1.45@1.50 for No. 1 spring.

CORN—Active at 60@65c.

OATS—Active at 44@47c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $28.25. Lard 17¾c. Clear-ribbed sides 14½c. Hams 16½c. Shoulders 11½c.

BUTTER—Better. Sales of roll at 32c.

HIDES—Steady at 7½c and 14½c.

WHISKEY—$2.18.

HAY—$15.

New York Live-Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Republican.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

CLOSING DAY.

BEEF CATTLE—The total receipts of cattle this week at all the market places were 4,459.

Only 100 head of best stock were received to-day.

The market drags heavy. It is hard work to sell all.

The weather is fine.

There is a decided decline from last week.

The heaviest bullock ever killed here, "Keunion," by Mr. Laylor, weighed 2,475 lbs in the quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week 16,719.

The market is overstocked, and there is a downward tendency. Ohio and Michigan are plenty and good. It is duller to-day than yesterday.

Prices generally 6¼@7¼c. First-rate Western lots average 7¼c. One lot extra, averaging 110 lbs, offered at 8¼c.

SWINE—Receipts for the week, 8,894. Trade is brisk, with an upward tendency. Supply short. Only enough for retail trade, Western dressed arriving freely. Quotations: Best, 11¼@12½c; medium, 10¾@11½c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, per hundred, $17@18; fair to good $14@17; common $12@13.50; inferior $10@12.

COWS AND CALVES—Extras, per head $100@120; first quality $80@95; ordinary $65@75; common $50@60; inferior $45@50.

VEAL CALVES—First quality, ℔ lb, 14@14½c; ordinary 12@14c; common 10¼@11½c; inferior 10@10¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, per head, $8@9; prime $7@7.50; ordinary $5.50@6.50; common $5@5.50; inferior $4.50@5.

SWINE—Heavy corn-fed, per lb, 11¼@11½c; light and medium 11¼@11½c; still-fed 11@11¼c.

BEEF CATTLE—The market for beef cattle was very much the same as last week. The supply is moderate, and holders have much difficulty in preventing a further reduction of prices. With liberal receipts prices would have fallen 1c a pound. Nearly all sold at from 12@16c, but some of the best brought more, while the commonest sold down to 10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Were dull and a shade lower on Monday, but held steady at quotations above.

HOGS—Were scarce and higher, as above.

The total receipts of all stocks at all the yards for last week were: Beeves 5,849; cows 71; veal calves 363; sheep and lambs 14,591; swine 12,797.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—EAMES—In this city, on Tuesday, January 23, at the Adams House, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. George D. Johnson to Mrs. Helen C. Eames, both of Clarion, Bureau county, Ill.

BREWER—LANCASTER—In this city, at St. Paul's church, February 6, by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, W. M. Brewer to Estella S. Lancaster, all of Chicago.

HOFF—NOTTINGHAM—In Springfield, Ill., on the 15th instant, by the Rev. N. W. Miner, D.D., Mr. Henry K. Hoff to Miss Jane Nottingham.

BRADSHAW—BENSON—In Quincy, Ill., at the residence of Dr. Dyer, on the 14th instant, John N. Bradshaw to Mary E. Benson, all of Pike county, Ill.

DIED.

CRAVENS—In this city, February 19, Jennie Harrison, daughter of William and Adaline Cravens, aged 10 months and 9 days.

GARBER—In this city, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, of membranous croup, Alice Warner, only child of C. C. and Maria L. Garber, aged 23 months.

Funeral Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, from 18 Adams street.

Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

COX—In this city, Sunday evening, February 18, Bertha Tilesworth, daughter of Charles R. and Sarah H. Cox, aged 12 days.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

McMANNAMAN—In Waukegan, Ill., Thursday, February 15, after a short illness from an abscess on the lungs, Mary McMannaman, aged 19 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

HUGHES—Peter Walter Hughes was born in Manchester, England, January 22, 1832, married Miss Kate Jackson, August 26, 1854, and resided in Manchester until May 20, 1858, when he moved to Montreal, Canada, where he resided until April 7, 1863, then removed to the United States, and after a few months settled in Chicago. He was in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, manifesting great interest and evincing great diligence in the business of his employers, until the evening of Feb. 15, when a fearful snow-storm and piercing cold drove many a traveller from the highway to shelter wherever it could be found. The subject of this note was taken from a snow drift, and assisted to reach home. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, watchful friends, and the most skillful medical aid all failed to restore him. Although conscious of the near approach of death, and the loss his family were about to sustain, he was too feeble to give direction to his business or his family affairs. He lingered until 20 minutes past one o'clock, Feb. 19, when he sank without a struggle or a groan to the repose of the sleep of death, leaving his wife and one son, aged 10 years, in a land of comparative strangers to mourn his loss. May the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God be their support. *So mote it be.*

The funeral takes place this 12½ p. m. Residence, 877 Sedgwick street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK, COBURN & CO., "Masonic Temple, No. 87 Dearborn Street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for THE REPUBLICAN and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

DISEASED EYES have been frequent, but they have yielded in every case to the treatment prescribed by Dr. J. H. WALKER, Oculist, in this city. Especially should the case of Norris Lapiere be noticed, who recovered very rapidly from an operation performed on one eye, that the other might be saved.—From the Annual Report of "Chicago Home of the Friendless." 22t

NATIONAL WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.—Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and Prize Money obtained. All classes of War Claims collected. Installments of Pension Money collected at the Chicago Pension Agency, at reasonable rates. Those living at a distance may communicate and obtain information by letter. JAMES D. WELCH, Agent, 93 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. 24l

GALLUP & PEABODY,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
Office, Room No. 19, Portland Block, Chicago.
BENJ. E. GALLUP, FRANCIS H. PEABODY,
226

WANTED.

TO RENT FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A FIRST-class Dwelling House, on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie avenue, between Peck Court and Eighteenth street. Rent paid in advance, for a deduction of the interest, if desired. Address P. O. Box 5967, Chicago. 28 351

DR. G. B. CHRISTY,
(Late Surgeon 9th Illinois Cavalry),
Physician, Surgeon, & Accoucheur,
Office, 164 Randolph street; Residence, 717 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention paid to **Diseases of Women and Children, and the various Diseases of the Skin.** 39-351

A RARE CHANCE
TO EXCHANGE
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY
For a splendid plantation of **825** Acres,
Lying near Natchez, Miss., the healthiest city in the South; 600 acres under cultivation. Fine house, with 13 rooms, finished complete; large double kitchen, cistern, and storehouses; three double and one single houses for servants; stables, &c. Produced 500 bales of cotton in 1860. Price $11,000 cash, or its equivalent in improved or unimproved city property. For further particulars inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 Washington street. 221

Just What You Want.
We have now in store
TWENTY PIANOS,
Of our own manufacture, which we will GUARANTEE EQUAL [illegible] BEST EVER MADE.
H. M. Higgins & Co. Piano Fortes
ARE HERE TO BE SOLD,
And we desire to see buyers for cash, to whom we will give entire satisfaction, or NO SALE.
H. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
115 and 117 Randolph street, Chicago.
N. B.—For cash we sell lower than any house in the NORTHWEST. Try us. H. M. H. & CO. 319-351

O. E. MERRILL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Paper Machinery,
MACHINISTS' UPRIGHT DRILLS,
IMPROVED
WATER WHEELS
WELL DRILLS, &c.,
BELOIT, - - WISCONSIN.
39 35

YOUR DESTINY, FUTURE PROSPECTS IN Life, and Good Fortune, CLEARLY revealed by DR. RAPHAEL. He guides you to wealth, and above all, to health and happiness. Call at the Drug Store, No. 221 East Madison street, between Wells and Franklin streets. Consultation fee, $1. 216

BALL—THE POPULAR AND AMUSING TOY, the return BALL, in beautiful colors, for sale at wholesale low prices. Also, a variety of Vegetable Ivory, including different styles of Bracelets. Sea Shells from all parts of the world by the case.
Address P. GALLAGHER, 234 Monroe street, Philadelphia, Pa
222

EYE AND EAR.
Dr. UNDERWOOD
Consulting and Operative Surgeon for all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. Office, Parlors and Museum, No. 124 Randolph st., Chicago. Cross-eye straightened in one minute.
W. L. UNDERWOOD, Sec'y.
D. R. SMITH, M. D., Attending Surgeon. 223

Ground Linseed Cake!
Is pronounced by the celebrated Liebig as the most valuable food known for stock, and is used in immense quantities by the English and German farmers. It is good for making extra beef.
It is good for Milch Cows,
It is good for Horses,
It is good for Sheep.
Try it! and to do so send your orders to E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.'S Chicago Lead and Oil Works, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.
Highest market price paid for Flaxseed. 35

CHOICE CORNER LOT,
ON NORTH LA SALLE STREET,
50x151 feet, for sale low at the Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY,
221 Corner of Lake and La Salle streets.

HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO.,
PACKAGE DEALERS IN
SHEETINGS, DENIMS,
Ticks, Stripes, Canton Flannels, Wool Flannels, Cottonades, Prints Delaines, &c.,
26 and 28 Pearl street.......Boston
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83

WINSLOW & CHRISTENSEN,
BANKERS,
49 La Salle Street, Chicago,
Buy and sell Exchange on New York, London, Paris, and all other prominent cities in Europe.
Specie and Government Securities bought and sold at best rates.
Internal Revenue Stamps for sale.
226 ALEXANDER SILLER, Cashier.

PROPELLER FOR SALE.
THE STANDARD PROPELLER PORTSMOUTH, in good order, and well found, now lying at Cleveland, Ohio, is offered for sale. Apply to W. H. CUSHING, Cleveland, O., or to S. D. CALDWELL, Dunkirk, N. Y. 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS
LACES,
Cotton H'dk'fs,
L. C. H'dk'fs,
Shawls, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
LINDER, KINGSLEY & CO.,
83 LEONARD STREET,
32-185 **New York.**

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
St. Joseph's Co., Indiana,

The Second Session of the Twenty-Second Scholastic Year of this well and favorably known Institution commenced

Thursday, February 1, 1866.

The New College, just completed at an expense of $90,000, is fitted up with especial reference to the comfort and well-being of Students, being heated throughout with steam.
During the session now closing over Four Hundred Students have been in actual attendance.
The Classical, Commercial, and Scientific Departments are fully organized, and presided over by experienced and talented Professors.
There are especial facilities offered to students for the acquisition of the Modern Languages, Music, and the Fine Arts.
TERMS—For Board, Tuition in the Classical, Commercial, and Scientific Courses, washing, mending, bed and bedding, Doctor's fees and medicines, per session of five months, $127.50, payable in advance.
For further information, and catalogues giving forth plan of studies, rules, &c., address
P. DILLON, C. S. C., President,
Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph's Co., Indiana.
228-331

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

WILLIAM TURTLE (LATE SUPERINTENDENT of Police) & Co., have opened a Private Detective Police Agency in Room No. 10 Masonic Temple. Associated with him are some of the very best of his old Detective Officers, and will be prepared to supply men for city or country on short notice. 223-135

GREAT AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

IT WILL BE OBSERVED BY REFERENCE TO the advertisement of the proprietors that they have deferred the time of holding their great Concert and Distribution at Crosby's Opera House, to March 28. There was absolute necessity for this extension of time, to enable them to complete in a proper manner, the great amount of preliminary labor indispensable to a fair and satisfactory result to ticket-holders. About 65,000 tickets have already been sold, enough to warrant the drawing now, but as their numerous agents are just beginning to make returns, and every name and address has to be carefully entered, and every number recorded on the book in the office, it would be quite impossible for them to get ready by next week. The proprietors are responsible and honorable gentlemen. They desire to deal frankly and honestly with the public, and affirm that NO FURTHER DELAY SHALL OCCUR.
Persons who intend to buy tickets should lose no time in doing so, as it desirable to have all entries made and everything in readiness for the Concert before the 28th of March. 223-135

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS ARE INVITED TO submit to George M. Braggiotti, 117 Pearl street, New York, agent for Messrs. Bellot des Minieres Brothers & Co. of Bordeaux, France, between now and the first day of March next proposals for the completion of the grading, bridging, &c. of the AMERICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY OF ILLINOIS, about 190 miles in length, from the city of New Boston, on the Mississippi River, to the Eastern Illinois State Line, in the direction of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Contracts will be granted in Sections, and proposals must be accompanied with first-class references as to competency, otherwise they will not be considered. For further particulars apply to the Chief Engineer of the Road, at his office in Galva, Henry county, Illinois, where profiles and specifications can also be inspected.
31

Notice to Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED Proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors, in the city of Du Quoin, on and after the tenth instant, until the TENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of building a Public School-House, in the city of Du Quoin, Perry county, Illinois.
Said building to be built of stone and brick, two-stories and a basement, ninety-two by fifty-three (92x53) feet.
Plans and specifications of the building may be found with the Board of Directors of said city.
A. J. SPRAGUE, } Board of
E. N. SMITH, } School
224 R. BERRY, Clerk. } Directors.

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MADE A SPECIALTY AT
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HIMROD & BUTTON,
Manufacturers of
STOVES, etc.,
Office and Foundry 156 South Canal Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Send for Circular. 111

REMOVED.
RICHMOND HOUSE.
CITY HOTEL.
R. SOMERS, for the past ten years proprietor of the City Hotel, would inform his old customers and the travelling public, that he has leased the large and commodious hotel, known as the Richmond House, where he would be pleased to see you, at his old prices.
220

SCATES, BATES & TOWSLEE,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Don. WALTER B. SCATES, late Chief Justice.
GEORGE C. BATES.
HENRY B. TOWSLEE.
No. 54 Dearborn St., Walker's Block.
Having finished service in the Army, I have resumed the practice of the law.
215 WALTER B. SCATES.

BLAIR & DENSMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.,
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

STOCKS—Lower.
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The railway market was rather tame at the open Board and the Stock Exchange, and lower prices were made throughout the list. After the regular call, there was a firmer feeling generally, and prices were a fraction higher. The market was heavy and lower at the second regular and last open Board, the decline on some shares being quite marked. The following were closing prices at 4:30 p. m.:

N. Y. C.	91⅝	Cleve & Pitts	78¼
Erie	80⅝	R. Island	103
Hudson River	102	N. W.	27
Reading	99⅞	N. W. pfd	54⅝
Michigan Southern	69¼	Ft. Wayne	92⅝

Governments remain firm, with a moderate demand, with the steadiest feeling on gold bonds.

State bonds were quiet and firm.

The miscellaneous list was excited on Atlantic Mail, with an advance of 6 ℘ cent. The stock sold to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 shares. There is a fair demand for call loans on the Stock Exchange, but it is supplied at 6 ℘ cent.

Gold opened dull at 136¾, but became firmer, closing at 137½.

The Commercial's money article contains the following: "The market sympathizes slightly with the movement in the gold market. The Sub-Treasury, on Saturday and yesterday, sold about five millions of gold at 137¼, which temporarily takes nearly seven millions of currency into the Sub-Treasury, and so far diminishes the supply of money for loans. All the demands of the street, however, are met at 6 ℘ cent. The chief purchasers of the gold were the foreign bankers, who had sold freely during the late decline, and have replenished their stock at lower rates. There is a disposition among the foreign houses to hold themselves ready for any necessity to ship specie; and, for this reason, the sales alluded to will not materially relieve the market.

The bear interest still predominates in the stock market. The late increase in earnings has not established any really settled improvement of confidence. It is still thought probable that there must be a material permanent decline in the receipts of the roads. The feeling on the street, however, is becoming more strongly speculative.

Governments continue in steady demand from investors. The improvement of quotations for 5-20s at London, reported by the last steamer, has no effect upon quotations here, the decline in gold being more than an offset against the change. Discounts are quiet. The supply of paper is moderate, and the inquiry limited. Prime names pass at 7@7½ ℘ cent. Good names, 3@4 months, are current at 8@9 ℘ cent. For lower grades the quotations are very irregular.

The market for foreign exchange is dull, the advance in the rates having checked buying. There is a great scarcity of produce bills, the prices for which have correspondingly advanced. The leading drawers quote bankers' 60-day sterling at 108⅝@108¾, but cannot sell any important amounts at over 108¾."

Chicago Stock Exchange, Feb. 20.

The transactions include the following:

AMERICAN GOLD.

5000 (cash)	137

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

2000 June issue	99¾

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

200 May, 1865	103¼

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

United States 6s, '81	104¼
United States 5-20s, '62	103⅜
United States 5-20s '64	103¼
United States 5-20s, '65	103¼
United States 10-40s	94⅜
United States 7.30s, August	99⅝
United States 7.30s, June	99¼
United States 7.30s, July	99¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

United States 6s, 1881	103¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	103
United States 5-20s 1864	103
United States 5-20s, 1865	103
United States 10-40s	94½
United States 7.30s, August	99¾
United States 7.30s, June	99¼
United States 7.30s, July	99½
Compound notes, December	104⅛
Compound notes, May, 1865	100
Compound notes, October, 1865	101½
Cook county 7s	84½
City 7s	90
Chamber of Commerce	88

TUESDAY, Feb. 20—p. m.

The money market continues much the same as noted yesterday. Currency is in good supply for all legitimate business purposes, and parties who present the right kind of securities can command all the money they want. Second-class paper is difficult to negotiate at the banks and seeks the street. The current rate of interest at the banks is 10 per cent. A No. 1 short dated paper can be negotiated at a little less than the legal rate.

Eastern exchange is firm, but without any alteration in rates. The supply making is not large, and the buying price is par; selling at 1-10 of 1 per cent. prem—from banker to banker 50c prem per $1,000.

Gold is steady, and there was no decided change to notice in rates. The market in New York opened about ⅛ per cent. lower, but closed the same as on yesterday. The opening price was 136¾ and the closing price 137¼. The despatches to Messrs. Tyler, Ullmann & Co. were as follows:

10:30 a. m.	136¾	2:00 p. m	137⅛
11:00 a. m.	136⅞	2:30 p. m	137⅛
11:30 a. m.	137	3:00 p. m	137¼
12:15 p. m.	137⅛	3:30 p. m	137¼
12:45 p. m.	137	4:00 p. m	137¼
1:30 p. m.	137		

In our market there is scarcely anything doing, and the rates are almost nominal. Sales at the Stock Board were made at 137, cash. The street rates were quoted at 136½@136¾, buying.

Silver is dull and nominal at 10 per cent. under gold as the buying rate.

Governments were weaker in some respects, and the market here was very quiet at quotations. Compound interest are firm and wanted at quotations.

Local stocks are quiet. Cook county 7s are wanted at 86½, and city 7s at 90.

The Chicago and Alton Company have declared a cash half-yearly dividend of the common and preference stock, and also a scrip dividend to represent the surplus revenues applied to construction account and the extension of the line from Alton to St. Louis of 50 per cent., upon which seven-tenths of the par is marked off as paid, leaving the scrip subject to a future assessment of 30 per cent. The scrip goes to both classes of stockholders. It will amount to about $2,000,000, upon which about $1,400,000, or 70 per cent. will be acknowledged as paid in. The traffic of the road was:

1865....$3,703,116 | 1864....$2,770,481 | Inc....$932,632

The New York Tribune says:

"At a meeting of bank officers at the American Exchange Bank to consider the recent circular of Mr. Spinner, 42 banks were present. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Coe, Haight, and Vermilye, was appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury to procure a reversal of the opinion of Mr. Spinner, and failing in that quarter, to procure from Congress a modification of the law. The banks present were unanimous in their determination not to make the amended return of deposits required; and should the gold interest on their bonds be withheld, will, it is intimated, resort to the courts and ask for a mandamus. The committee are authorized to associate with them a similar committee from Boston and Philadelphia."

The New York Times, of the 17th inst., contains the following item:

"In the United States Circuit Court, District of Southern New York, Judge Shipman yesterday decided that all deposits in Trust Companies are liable to the same tax as bank deposits. The Court held that whatever may be the status of the defendants in a general or commercial sense, they are, for all purposes of license and taxation, bankers, and must take out a license and pay taxes upon their capital and average amount of deposits accordingly, and directed a decree to be entered in conformity with the opinion. The case was made against the Farmers' Trust Company. The decision, however, carries with it a tax of half of one per cent. per annum on all trust funds in similar corporations; the aggregate of which in the four Trust Companies of this city is not far from twenty millions of dollars, affording a revenue to the Government of $100,000 per annum."

The same paper remarks, in regard to the failure of a stock firm in Wall street, as follows:

"The failure of a leading speculative stock firm of the Open Board of Brokers was announced early this forenoon. They are reported heavily short of Erie shares, part of which was sold only a few days ago on three-day options, which they are unable to deliver. They are also reported short of the other active railways, and their default has probably interfered with the position of other brokers who supposed themselves either square or long on stocks, and suddenly and involuntarily find themselves on the other side. The capital of the house in trouble is said to have been $150,000 a few months ago."

The Boston Advertiser of the 17th inst., gives the following as the closing quotations for the principal mining shares:

Albany and Boston 12@13¼; Bay State 9¼ offered; Central 30@40; Copper Falls 25@@26¼; Franklin 38@38⅜; Hancock 15¼@15½; Huron 39 offered; Isle Royal 13 offered; Minnesota 10@10¾; National 18@20; Pewabic 36@36½; Phœnix 9 offered; Pittsburgh 48 offered; Quincy 53¼@54¼; Rockland 4 asked; Star 2 asked; Superior [illegible]

The Markets.

The flour market exhibits a moderate degree of activity, but prices continue to rule in favor of buyers, owing to the dull news from New York. There is more doing than our report shows, but the sales were on private terms, some 1,200 brls having changed hands beside the sales reported, of which no mention is made in our regular report. The wheat market was firmer, and No. 1 spring sold at $1.18¾@1.19¼—the market closing firm, with an upward tendency. Some two or three strong parties are endeavoring to "corner" the market. After 'Change No. 1 spring sold at $1.20, and closed on the street at that price. Corn was quiet but firmer, and rejected advanced 1c ℘ bu, and closed firm. The sales were at 33@33½c. There was nothing done in the higher grades. Oats were held firm at 22½c for No. 1 in store. Rye and barley were inactive and nominal. Highwines were nominal at the opening at $2.15, but as soon as it was known that the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to report adversely to any change in the tax the market was firmer and holders demanded an advance, but there were no sales. Provisions were firmer, but there was no disposition to accede to the demands of holders of mess pork. Sales were made at $26.50@26.75; holders at the close were demanding $26.75@27. Bulk meats were in fair demand to fill orders on Southern account, and sales were made at full prices. Lard was fairly active, firm, and ¼c better, with sales of gut lard at 17c, and prime steam and kettle rendered at 17@17½c. Dressed hogs were in good demand, and firmer and better, with sales at $11@11.25—closing firm.

LATEST.—The demand for lard is active, and we report a sale of 100 tcs. prime steam rendered at 17⅝c. Prime kettle rendered was held at 18c. Mess pork was held firm at full prices.

The Cattle and Hog Market Yesterday.

Receipts of cattle yesterday, 816. Entered sales, 553. Remaining unsold, 1,000. Prices ranged from $3.87½ to $5.12½ for common light cows and stags for shipment; and from $5.25 to $5.40 for good packing cattle. Good stock steers sold at from $5.12½ to $5.25 ℘ 100 lbs. The market closed inactive at our quotations.

Receipts of hogs yesterday, 3,200. Entered sales, 3,782. Left unsold, 1,500. Prices ranged from $8.90 to $9.70 ℘ 100 lbs—the latter price being paid for extra prime packing hogs. The market was active, and closed steady.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20—p. m.

The market for domestic dry goods has been fairly active since the date of our last review. Nearly all the jobbers report a good business in the aggregate, and large sales have been made. The snow blockade which set in subsequent to the date of our last report checked business for a day or two, but since the beginning of the week trade has steadily improved. Standard sheetings are 1@2c lower than one week ago; other goods remain much the same as then quoted. Bleached goods of desirable makes are still very scarce, and this scarcity is likely to continue so long as the demand is active, as is the case at the present time. It is difficult to fill the orders now on the market. Spring delaines and prints have been opened during the week, and the styles are attractive and desirable. Dark prints are very scarce, and cannot be obtained of the agents only in small quantities, as the mills generally are engaged in the manufacture of goods adapted for the Southern trade.

A New York weekly review of that market says:

"The market for domestic cotton goods has been very irregular during the past week, and prices have fluctuated materially. Jobbers, in order to induce purchasers to take hold more freely, reduced their prices somewhat, which action had the desired effect. A good many goods changed owners, but the bulk of them were bought up by speculators, and prices were advanced again. The course of the market has not been favorable for the buyers on the whole, as it indicated that the market is under the control of those who are able to carry any amount of goods for any length of time. A good deal of stuff has changed hands during the week, however, and a good many buyers embraced the opportunity when prices were down to obtain all the goods they could get. Imported goods, both at private sale and under the hammer, have moved pretty freely within the week past, but at very irregular prices, and one sale has been no criterion for the next. Prices of the same goods have shown an extremely wide difference from one day to another, and more especially at the auctions, where the best bargains are evidently to be made by narrowly watching the sales and marking the difference between the prices demanded at private sale and those actually obtained under the hammer. Some goods have been placed at auction within the week at very low prices—in some cases, it is said, below the cost of importation at the existing tariff rates; but prices, on the whole, have been fair. At private sale, as a general thing, good prices are readily realized, and the sales from week to week show a marked increase."

Prices in our market close firm at the following quotations:

PRINTS—Merrimac, D, 24½c; Merrimac, W, 25¼c; Cocheco, 24¾c; Pacific, 23½c; Garner's, 23½c; Sprague's, 23½c; Dunnell's, 22½c; Manchester, 22c; Lowell, 20c; Arnold's, 21c; Lancaster, 22c; Richmond, 23½c; American, 23½c; Amoskeag, 21½c; Duchess, B, 19½c; Mourning, 23c; Allen's, 21½c; Providence, 22c; James Sanders, 22c; Gloucester, 23½c; W. W. Freeman & Co., 19c; L. Briggs & Co., 20c; Columbia, 20c.

GINGHAMS—Clinton, 28c; Lancaster, 29c; Glasgow, 27c; Roanoke, 25c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Lawrence, 30c; Stark 4-4, 3[illegible]c; Appleton 4-4, 30c; Medford 4-4, 28c; Nashua 28c; Indian Head 4-4, 30c; Cabot, A, 4-4, 29c; Atlantic 4-4, 31c; Amoskeag 4-4, 30c; Salmon Falls 4-4, 28c; Agawam, F, 4-4, 24½c; Appleton, D, 4-4, 25½c; Illinois, B, 26½c; Swift River, 4-4, 26c; Pepperell, E, 29c; Pepperell, R, 27c; Pepperell, O, 25c; Pepperell, N, 21c; Great Falls, M, 26½c; Great Falls, S, 25c; Indian Orchard, C, 26c; Indian Orchard, N, 27c; Indian Orchard, B B 25c; Indian Orchard, L, 29½c; Indian Orchard, W, 24c; Boott Mills, H, 24c; Dwight, A, 25c; Portsmouth P, 16½c; Napoleon, 24c; Quaker, 24c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—New York Mills, 4-4, 31½c; Wamsutta 4-4, 50c; Bates 4-4, 40c; White Rock 4-4, 40c; Hill's 4-4 39c; Hill's 7-8, 36c; Masonville 4-4, 41½c; Bay Mills 4-4, 40c; Androscoggin 4-4, 37½c; Androscoggin 7-8, 31c; Langdon 7-8, 31c; Langdon 4-4, 34c; Red Bank 7-8, 24c; Red Bank 4-4, 25½c; Lonsdale, 40c; Congress 7-8, 20c; Congress 4-4, 33c; J. & W. Slater 4-4, 37½c; Canoe 3-4, 18c; Slatersville 7-8, 25c; Blackstone River, A, 36½c; Ballou & Son 4-4, 35c; Ballou & Son 7-8, 30c.

PAPER CAMBRICS—Lonsdale, 25c; ¾ Cambrics, 23½c; English, 21½c.

DENIMS—Amoskeag, 56c; Connecticut, 33c; York, 52½c; Washington, 40c; Manchester, 41c; Milford improved, 35c; Oxford, 37½c; Blue Hill, 67½c; Union, 41c; Corn City, 27c; Haymakers, 48c; Pawnee, 32c.

STRIPED SHIRTINGS—Amoskeag, 50c; Whittenden, C, 32½c; Whittenden, A, 40c; York, 42½c; Roanoke, 26c; Uncasville, 31c; American, 29c; Thorndike, 30c; Falls, 20c; Sketuckel, 27c.

TICKS—York, 30-inch, 57½c; York, 32-inch, 65c; Amoskeag, A C A, 63½c; Amoskeag, A, 80c; Amoskeag, B, 55c; Amoskeag, C, 50c; Amoskeag, D, 45c; Albany, 24c; Hamilton, regular, 55; Hamilton, B, 47½c; Pemberton, E, 35c; Pemberton, X, 42½c; Swift River, 37½c; Star Mills, 31-inch, 45; Star Mills, 36-inch, 55c.

CORSET JEANS—Amoskeag, 38c; Indian Orchard, 28c; Laconia, 37½c; Androscoggin, 28c; Bates, 28c; Pepperell, 36c; Naumkeag, 36½c; Globe, 27c.

BROWN DRILLS—Boott, 32c; Bennington, 32c; Laconia, 32c; Pepperell, 33½c.

DELAINES—Manchester, 29c; Hamilton, 29c; Pacific, 29c; All Wool, 47½@50c.

CANTON FLANNELS—Rockland, 25c; Franklin, 25c; Hamilton, 35c; Globe Mills, 32½c; Pemberton, C, 33c; Naumkeag, 37½c; Nashua, 30c; Slatersville, extra, 33c; Pembroke, H, 30c; Pembroke, O, 28½c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—Gilbert's, $3.25; Manyan & Malleken, $3.25; Wilcox, $4; Raleigh's, $3; Pontoosuc, $4@5; Bruner, $3; Washington Mills, $3; Beosic, $3.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following is the amount of flour and grain in store, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1866, compared with the corresponding date last year, as reported by John F. Beaty, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	63,893	69,900
Wheat, bu	143,667	1,333,400
Corn, bu	521,909	215,500
Oats, bu	931,781	194,800
Rye, bu	116,515	94,100
Barley, bu	277,259	194,900

Board of Trade Despatches.

NEW YORK, Feb 20.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat unsettled. Corn and oats firmer. Pork firm at $28.75. Lard better at 18¼c. Dressed hogs firm at $12.50. Whiskey quiet at $2.21@2.22. Gold 137.

LATER.—Flour heavy at $7.65@8.10. Wheat easier at $1.40@1.65. Corn firm at 78c. Oats more active at 57c. Pork dull at $28.62½. Lard firmer at 18⅜c. Dressed hogs firm at $12.62½.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.

Markets generally firmer. Hogs—Receipts, 112 head—no price. Mess pork firm at $29. Short rib 15c, and clear 16c, packed. Green hams and shoulders not offered. Kettle lard generally held higher, but 18c is offered. Grain—Mixed corn 52c; white do 57. Oats 35@37c.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

The receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours were: Flour, brls, 3,768; wheat, bu, 6,630; corn, bu, 3,275; oats, bu, 2,995; rye, bu, 480; grass seed, lbs, 21,931; cured meat, lbs, 9,290; pork, brls, 25; lard, lbs, 18,320; tallow, lbs, 5,206; butter, lbs, 9,827; dressed hogs, No., 674; live hogs, No., 4,1[illegible]; cattle, No., [illegible]; hides, lbs, 22,05[illegible]; highwines, brls, 4; wool, lbs, 7,476; lumber, feet, 8,000; shingles, No., 780,000.

And the shipments for the same time were: Flour, brls, 1,166; wheat, bu, 3,551; corn, bu, 145; oats, bu, 3,111; rye, bu, 192; grass seed, lbs, 17,559; broom corn, lbs, 1,969; cured meat, lbs, 739,460; beef, brls, 265; pork, brls, 2,352; lard, lbs, 706,883; tallow, lbs, 8,769; butter, lbs, 7,257; dressed hogs, No., 478; live hogs, No., 317; cattle, No., 616; hides, lbs, 117,368; highwines, brls, 3; wool, lbs, 10,048; lumber, feet, 706,000; shingles, No., 465,000; lath, pcs, 109,000; salt, brls, 940.

The receipts for the week were: Flour, brls, 20,594; wheat, bu, 73,722; corn, bu, 67,690; oats, bu, 10,489; rye, bu, 14,844; barley, bu, 5,640; grass seeds, lbs, 408,566; broom corn, lbs, 47,636; cured meat, lbs, 418,760; pork, brls, 870; lard, lbs, 269,400; tallow, lbs, 25,718; butter, lbs, 32,678; dressed hogs, No., 10,168; live hogs, No., 15,472; cattle, No., 4,229; hides, lbs, 357,318; highwines, brls, 791; wool, lbs, 61,908; lumber, feet, 168,000; shingles, No. 508,000; lath, pcs, 40,000.

And the shipments were: Flour, brls, 13,162; wheat, bu, 16,808; corn, bu, 8,457; oats, bu, 33,182; rye, bu, 5,084; grass seed, lbs, 131,935; broom corn, lbs, 21,578; cured meat, lbs, 3,183,887; beef, brls, 384; pork, brls, 5,982; lard, lbs, 1,011,661; tallow, lbs, 197,906; butter, lbs, 79,477; dressed hogs, No., 2,535; live hogs, No., 1,290; cattle, No., 4,837; hides, lbs, 216,438; highwines, brls, 876; wool, lbs, 60,749; lumber, feet, 1,700,000; shingles, No. 1,382,000; lath, pcs, 126,000; salt, brls, 2,018.

ASHES—Pots are quoted nominally at 7@7¼c. They are quoted in New York at 7¾c. We hear of no sales.

ALCOHOL—The market has ruled very quiet, and prices have been steady and unchanged. The tendency to-day, however, is to an advance in rates, as highwines were held with more firmness at the close. W. T. Shafeld & Co. quote 98 per cent proof at $4.32@4.36.

BAGGING—The demand is moderate and the market is comparatively steady and unchanged. Gunnies are in fair request. We quote closing prices as follows: Flour sacks, ⅛ brl, cotton, $33 ℘ 100; ¼ brl do $28; ¼ brl linen sacks $31; ¼ brl paper sacks, $8; bottom, $9; ⅛ brl do $5. Gunny bags—2½ bu, $31; 4 bu, $40. Grain bags—Stark, A, $85; American, A, $80; Lewiston, A, $85; Amoskeag, B, $80; National, A, $50; Corn Exchange, A, $50; 4 bu burlaps, $31; Empire City, $45; wool sacks, extra heavy, $1.05.

BEANS—The demand is light, and the market is dull and unchanged. We quote the range at 80c@$1 ℘ bu. Really prime and choice grades are scarce, and are held at full prices. The lower grades are in good supply and slow of sale.

BRAN, &c.—The demand for millstuffs has been moderate, and prices in some respects are lower. Bran has been selling to a fair extent at $7 ℘ ton in bulk on track, and at the mills at $7.50 ℘ ton—closing dull. Middlings have sold at $15@16 ℘ ton, and the market is steady. Corn meal is dull and nominally unchanged.

BROOM CORN—There are no new features to notice, and the market is quiet and unchanged. We report a sale of 23 bales at $90 ℘ ton for fair. Prices range from $50@200 ℘ ton, according to quality. The higher grades are scarce and would command full prices. Common and inferior grades are very dull and slow of sale.

BROOMS—Are dull, in good supply, and if sales were forced concessions would have to be made. We quote prices nominally as follows:

No. 1, ℘ dozen	$4.25@4.50
No. 2, ℘ dozen	3.50@4.00
No. 3, ℘ dozen	2.50@3.25
Common plain handles	2.00@2.25
Heavy stable	6.50@7 50

BUTTER—There has been within the past day or two a little better demand for butter for shipping East, but, except for strictly choice dairy, prices are low. We report sales to-day of 3,500 lbs fair roll at 22c; 16 kegs common at 18c. The whole range of the market is 16@25c for common to prime.

CANDLES—Star candles are a little lower, but in other respects there is no change to note. The demand is moderate. We quote:

Kirk's vaxeme	17 @17½
Star, 14 oz	24 @25
Star, 12 oz	23 @24
Summer pressed	16½@..
Stanley's stearine	25 @26
Stearine, No. 2	20 @21

COAL—The tendency is to lower prices, but there is no change to note as yet. We quote hard coal at $21@22 ℘ per ton; soft at $11@12; and Illinois coal at $6@8 ℘ ton.

CHEESE—The market remains quiet, and prices have not changed since our last report. The demand is light. We quote:

New York factory	21 @22
New Western Reserve	20 @21
Western States	17 @19

COOPERAGE—The general market is dull and without any decided change in prices. Pork and lard cooperage are in only limited demand, with sales of 200 pork barrels at 90c; 500 do at $1; 75 lard tierces at $1.37½. Flour cooperage is dull, but we make no change in quotations, although buyers say they can purchase at concessions. We quote as follows: Flour barrels 60@65c for round hoop, and 55@60c for flat hoop. Flour barrel poles at $15@16 ℘ 1,000, and tight barrel poles at $25@30; flat hoop poles $6@8 ℘ 1,000; door barrel staves and square heading $9@11.

DRUGS—Prices are weaker, and in some respects materially lower. We quote:

Aloes, Cape	38@ ..	Gum Arabic	
Aloes, Socot.	00@ ..	No. 3	85@ ..
Arrowroot, Ber	80@ ..	Gum Arabic	
Assafœtida	37@ ..	sorts	45@ 60
Copaiba	1 20@ ..	Epsom salts	3¼@ 6
Borax, ref'd	38@ 40	Glue	16@ 45
Brimstone, roll	6¼@ 7	Ipecac	3.25@ ..
Calomel, Am.	1.60@ ..	Licorice, ext	35@ 60
Calomel, Eng	2 00@ ..	Morphine	6.80@ ..
Camphor, gm	1.25@ ..	Oil pepperm't	4.75@5 00
Canary seed	11@ ..	Opium, Tky	8.75@ ..
Castor oil, Am.	3.85@3.90	Opium, pow	12.50@ ..
Castor oil, E I	4.00@ ..	Quinine	2.75@ ..
Chloroform	2.45@ ..	Rhubarb, E I.	6.50@7.00
Gum Arabic		Rhub. Tky	21.00@ ..
No. 1	1.50@ ..	Sugar of lead	70@ ..
Gum Arabic		Saltpetre	15@ 50
No. 2	95@ ..	Tannin	50@ ..
		Turp. Venice	56@ 60

DRESSED HOGS—The market to-day closes very firm, under a fair demand from both packers and shippers, and the light receipts. Prices are 12½@25c better than on yesterday. The sales include the following: 12, averaging 260 lbs, at $11; 100, av 230 lbs, at $11.12½; 300, av 250 lbs, at $11.15; 150, av 240 lbs, at $11.20; 10, av 255 lbs, at $11.25; 20, av 260 lbs, at $11.25. Also, the following lots, dividing on 200 lbs: 359, 572, 67, and 225, all at $11@11.25; 174 at $11.12½@11.25.

EGGS—Prices are irregular, and sales were made at the range of 28@38c ℘ dozen, strictly fresh in boxes selling at 35@38c ℘ dozen.

FRUITS—The demand for all kinds is confined to supplying immediate wants, and the market is dull, generally speaking, and closes very quiet. Dried apples are in good supply, and prices are irregular. Peaches are dull and in only moderate demand. We quote closing prices as follows:

Lemons, ℘ box	$10.50 @11.00
Oranges, ℘ box	9.00 @ 9.25
Apples, ℘ brl, Mich. and N. Y.	3.00 @ 6.00
Dates	22 @ 23
Prunes, Turkish, ℘ lb	22 @ 25
Figs, ℘ lb	30 @ 32
Raisins (layers) ℘ box	5.12½@ 5.25
Raisins (M. R.) ℘ box	5.00 @ 5.12½
Currants	18 @ 19
Peaches, unpared, ℘ lb	12 @ 18
Peaches, pared, ℘ lb	30 @ 35
New York dried apples	14½@ 15¼
Michigan and Ohio dried apples	13½@ 14
Almonds, hard shelled	25 @ 27
Almonds, soft shelled	40 @ 42
Almonds, paper shelled	58 @ 62
Pecans, ℘ lb	28 @ 33
Filberts, ℘ lb	22 @ 24
Brazil nuts, ℘ lb	18 @ 22

FISH—There is no special change to note except in cod fish, which are quoted 25@50c ℘ 100 lbs lower. Lake fish are in fair demand, moderate supply, and holders are firm in their demands. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, half-brls	$8.25 @ 8.50
Whitefish, No. 2, half-brls	7.75 @ 8.00
Codfish, George's	9.50 @10.00
Codfish, Grand Bank	9.00 @ 9.50
Mackerel, No. 1, half-brls	10.25 @10.75
Mackerel, No. 2, med half-brls	9.50 @10.00
Mackerel, family, half-brls	8.75 @ 9.25
No. 1, kits, new	2.75 @ 2.85
No. 2, kits, new	2.55 @ 2.65
Family kits	2.30 @ 2.40
Trout, No. 1, half brls	6.75 @ 7.00
Trout, No. 2, half-brls	6.50 @ 6.75
Pickled herring, new, ℘ brl	9.00 @10.00
Herring, scaled	80 @ 85
No. 1 herring, ℘ box	70 @ 75
Labrador herring, new	12.00 @13.50
Labrador herring, half-brls	6.50 @ 7.00
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb	17 @ 18
Lake herring, half brls	5.50 @ —

FLOUR—In a quiet way there has been a good business transacted during the past few days, the demand being to fill Eastern and Southern orders. Prices are lower by 25@50c ℘ brl than one week ago—the decline in gold and the unfavorable advices from New York causing the depression. The market to-day closed steady at quotations, with the following sales: 300 brls choice spring extra at $7.50; 100 brls good do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7; 200 brls do at $7.12½; 100 brls fair extra at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.90; 100 brls at $6.75. UNSOUND—500 brls "Maples' Missouri State" at $5.79; 200 brls, brand not named, at $5.75; 60 brls do at $5.60; 125 brls do at $5.60. SPRING SUPERFINE—200 brls, brand not named (in lots) at $5; 60 brls do at $4.75. RYE FLOUR—100 brls, brand not named, at $4.10. WHITE WINTER—100 brls "Mitchell's" at $11; 100 brls Wisconsin at $8.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Choice St. Louis white winter	$12.00@13.00
Good white winter	9.00@10.00
Red winter	7.50@ 9.50
Fancy spring extras	7.50@ 7.75
Good spring extras	6.75@ 7 50
Common spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Spring superfine	4.00@ 6.00
Rye flour	3 75@ 4.50

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market has ruled very irregular during the week, and prices have been unsettled—closing to-day about the same as one week ago, both for No. 1 and No. 2 spring,—closing for the former at $1.18@1.19¼, and quiet. Sales include the following: No. 1 SPRING—45,000 bu at $1.18¾; 25,000 bu at $1.18½; 25,000 bu at $1.18¾; 10,000 bu at $1.19; 5,000 bu at $1.19¼; and 1,000 bu in the Northwestern sold at $1.20½. No. 2 SPRING—4,000 bu at 80c; 4,000 bu at 79½c; 8,500 bu at 79c. There was nothing done in rejected.

CORN—The market is firmer and prices of rejected advanced 1c ℘ bu. In the higher grades there is nothing of consequence doing, and prices of No. 1 and No. 2 are nominal. Sales include the following: 400 bu No. 1 in store at 38c; 800 bu No. 2 in store at 35c; 800 bu rejected at 33c; 1,400 bu do at 33½c; 14,400 bu do at 33¾c.

OATS—The market has ruled comparatively steady since the date of our last review, and prices have not materially changed. To-day the market was quiet and dull. Sales include 2,800 bu No. 1 in store at 22½c; 1,200 bu No. 2 in store at 19½c.

RYE—The demand has been moderate, and the market has ruled dull and nominally 1@2c lower. Prices to-day were entirely nominal at 49c for No. 1. No sales transpired.

BARLEY—Market dull, inactive, and nominal. Prices are difficult to give. We quote No. 2 in store at 40c for fresh receipts.

GROCERIES—The demand for all staple goods has been confined to supplying current wants; the market has ruled comparatively steady, and we have but few changes to notice. The decline in gold has had a tendency to weaken values. Coffee is firm, and choice Rio is held a little higher; with this exception the market is steady at the following quotations:

COFFEE.

Rio, common to fair	28¼@29½
Rio, good to prime	30½@31
Rio, prime to choice	32 @33
Java, old	44 @45

SUGARS.

Cuba, common to fair	14 @14½
Cuba, good to prime	14¾@15
Portland sugar	14 @14¾
Oxnard C. 1	13½@13¾
Porto Rico, good to choice	15¼@16
New York, crushed, powdered, &c	19¼@19¾
New York, white coffee, A	18¼@18¾
New York, white coffee, B, extra	17¾@18
New York, extra C	17¼@17¾
New York, C	16 @16¾

SYRUPS.

New York, common	$ 60@ 65
New York, good	90@1.00
New York, choice	1.30@1.50
Philadelphia Bee Hive	65@ 70
Bertrand's XXX	80@ 85
Chicago Amber	1.25@1.50
Chicago Golden	1.05@1.10
Chicago Sugar House	85@ 90

HAY—The demand is light, and the market remains dull and without any decided change. We quote:

WHOLESALE ON TRACK.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	$11.00@13.00
Timothy, loose-pressed	10.50@11.00
Prairie, loose	9.00@ 9.50

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	$15.00@18.00
Timothy, loose-pressed	14.00@15.00
Timothy, loose	13.00@14.00
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	11.00@12.00

HIDES—The advices from New York are favorable, and there is a fair business doing, but there is no great degree of activity. At the following quotations the market is firm:

Green butchers'	6 @ 6½
Green country	7½@ 8
Green, cured	8¼@ 8¾
Green, part cured	8¼@ 8½
Green salt kip	13½@14
Green calf	19 @20
Dry flint	14 @14½
Dry salted	11½@12

HIGHWINES—The stock of free wines in the city does not exceed 100 brls, and the market has ruled dull and inactive all the week at the nominal prices of $2.14@2.15. A despatch from Washington states that the committee have decided to report that no change be made in the tax, but that the tax remain at $2. This caused a firmer feeling in the market, and holders at the close were demanding $2.16—closing firm.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is moderate and the market is quiet, steady, and without any important change. We quote:

Common bar	6 @ 6½
Horse shoe iron	7½@ 8½
Sheet iron, common	8¾@12
Sheet iron, charcoal	10½@14
Sheet iron, Juniata	12½@13½
Norway nail rods	13½@15
Plough steel, German	14 @16
Plough steel, cast	— @18½
Spring and tire steel, English	12½@15½
Tool cast steel, ordinary sizes	— @30
Tool cast steel, American	— @26
Blister steel	22 @30
Russia, Nos. 10 to 16	— @45
Russia, American, 1st quality ℘ bdl	— @30
Russia, American, 1st quality ℘ sheet	— @31
Russia, American, 2d quality ℘ bdl	— @28
Russia, American, 2d quality ℘ sheet	— @29

LUMBER—The demand is moderate and the market is without any special change. We quote yard prices as follows:

LUMBER.

First clear, ℘ m feet	$60.00@ ....
Second clear, ℘ m feet	60.00@ ....
Third clear, ℘ m feet	45.00@50.00
Stock boards	24.00@25.00
Box boards	30.00@33.00
Common boards	18.00@20.00
Fencing	19.00@20.00
Cull boards	14.00@16.00
First clear flooring, rough	50.00@ ....
Second clear flooring, rough	45.00@ ....
Common flooring, rough	31.00@35.00
Common flooring, dressed	35.00@40.00
Common siding, dressed	20 00@22.00
Second siding, dressed	25 00@27.00
First siding, dressed	28.00@30.00
Short joist and scantling	19.00@20.00
Long joist and scantling	25.00@30.00

SHINGLES.

A sawed shingles, ℘ m	4.50@ 5.00
B 1 sawed shingles, ℘ m	3.00@ 3.55
Star shaved shingles, ℘ m	5.50@ 5.75
No. 1 shaved shingles, ℘ m	4.25@ 4.50
Lath	3.75@ 4 00
Cedar posts, ℘ 100	25.00@40.00

LEATHER—The market remains steady and there is a fair business doing. The demand is mostly from home manufactures. We quote: Spanish sole at 42@44c; slaughter sole 43@45c; Chicago do 33@37c; harness (city finish) 40@42c; line 44@45c; country harness 38@40c; cowhides 26@27c; cowhides (country) 23@24c; collar, ℘ ft, 18@21c; domestic calf, ℘ lb, $1.50@1.65; domestic kip 80c@$1.25; French $1.50@1.60; French calf $2@2.50.

NAILS—The demand is moderate, and the market is steady and unchanged. We quote: 10d to 60d, ℘ keg, $7.75; 8d, ℘ keg, $8; 6d, ℘ keg, $8.25; 4d, ℘ keg, $8.50; 3d, ℘ keg, $9; 3d, fine blued, ℘ keg, $10; cut spikes, ℘ keg, $8; clinch, ℘ keg, $10.50.

OILS—Carbon oil has declined 3@4c ℘ gal since the date of our last weekly review, and the market ruled dull at the decline. Linseed oil is firm but quiet and steady. Lard oil is firmer, and the tendency is to an advance, owing to an advance and firmer market for lard. In other respects prices have not changed. We quote:

Carbon Oil, ℘ gallon, car load	$ 60@ 61
Carbon Oil, ℘ gallon, 1 to 3 brls	58@ 61
Linseed Oil, raw, ℘ gal, car load	—@1 50
Linseed Oil, raw, ℘ gal, small lots	—@1.55
Linseed Oil, boiled ℘ gal, round lots	—@1.55
Linseed Oil, boiled ℘ gal, small lots	—@1.60
Lard Oil, extra, winter	—@1.80
Lard Oil, A No. 1	—@1.75
Lard Oil, No. 2	1.50@1.55
Neatsfoot	1.45@1.50
Bank Oil	1.40@1.45
Whale, W. B	1.85@1.90
Benzole, 65 gravity	40@ 42
Benzole, 70 gravity, deodorized	38@ 40

POWDER, LEAD, AND SHOT—Prices have not changed, and the market is steady at the following quotations:

Rifle powder, ℘ keg	$10.00@10.50
Blasting powder, ℘ keg	7.00@ 7.50
Duckshot, ℘ bag	4.00@ 4.25
Drop shot, ℘ bag	3.75@ 3.80
Bar lead, ℘ 100 lbs	14.00@14.50

PROVISIONS—The market since the date of our last review has been somewhat irregular, but as a general thing holders have been firm in their demands for nearly all articles. Mess pork suffered a decline of 50@75c ℘ brl, and sales were made as low as $25.75, and some country packed sold at $25.50. Within the past few days, however, the market has been gathering strength, and the decline has been fully recovered, closing firm to day at $26.50@26.75, and some brands were held at $27. At the advance there was not much disposition to operate. Bulk meats were in fair demand, and prices were firmer. The sales were at full prices. English meats were in request and firm, without any special change. Lard was active for all grades, and prices to-day closed firm at an advance of ¼c—prime steam and kettle being held at 17½@18c at the close. Greases are firm and wanted at quotations. The transactions to-day comprise the following:

MESS PORK—100 brls at $26.60; 100 brls at $26.60; 250 brls at $26.75.

BULK MEATS—50,000 lbs clear sides at 15½c loose; 50,000 lbs do at 13½c loose; 10,000 lbs rough sides at 14c loose; 10,000 lbs shoulders at 11c loose; 12,000 lbs hams at 16½c loose.

ENGLISH MEATS—100 bxs Cumberland middles on private terms; 40,000 lbs short rib middles at 15c packed.

PICKLED HAMS—A small lot of 20 tcs, fully cured, sold at 17c.

LARD—1,000 tcs gut lard at 17c; 300 tcs prime steam-rendered at 17c last evening; 387 tcs prime steam to-day at 17¼c; 176 brls do at 17¼c; 250 tcs do at 17½c; 100 tcs prime kettle-rendered at 17½c; 130 tcs do at 17¼c; 50 tcs No. 1 at 16¼c.

We quote closing prices as follows:

BEEF.

Extra mess beef	$18.00@19.00
Mess beef	16 00@17.00
Beef hams	36.50@37.00

PORK.

Mess pork	26.60 @26.75
Prime mess	23.50 @24 00
Clear pork	29.00 @30.00

BULK MEATS.

Bulk shoulders	0.10¾@ 0.11
Rough sides	0.13¾@ 0.14
Clear sides	0.15 @ 0.15¼

ENGLISH MEATS.

Cumberlands	0.13 @ 0.13¼
Short clear	0.15¼@ 0.15⅝
Short rib	0.14½@ 0.15
Long middles	0.14 @ 0.14½

GREEN MEATS.

Hams	0.14¾@ 0.16
Shoulders	0.09¼@ 0.09½
Sides	0.12 @ 0.12½

LARD.

Kettle rendered	0.17¾@ 0.18
Steam rendered	0.17¼@ 0.17½
No. 1 lard	0.16¼@ 0.16½

GREASE.

White	0.14 @ 0.15
Yellow	0.12 @ 0.12½
Brown	0.11 @ 0.11½

POULTRY—In fair demand, and steady. We note sales of 900 lbs dressed turkeys at 16¼@18c ℘ lb. Chickens are quoted at $4@4.25 ℘ doz.

RICE—The market is quiet, and prices are without any change. We quote:

Arracan	10¾@11¼
Patna	11 @11½
Rangoon	11 @11½

SALT—Market unsettled, and sales are making at irregular prices. Sales to-day 400 brls new fine in car-load lots at $2.25 delivered; 450 brls do on dock at $2.08; 70 brls do delivered at the cars at $2.13; 70 brls old fine at $1.25. Dairy is quoted at $4 without sacks, and $5.50, sacks included. Foreign salt is dull, and almost nominal.

SALERATUS AND SODA—There is a fair demand, and the market is firm at the following quotations:

S. C. soda, English	13¾@14
S. C. soda, American	12¾@13
Babbitt's pure	13 @13½
Babbitt's best	13¾@14
DeLand's pure	11½@12
DeLand's chemical	13¾@14
DeLand's healthy	13 @13½

SPICES—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Cloves	$ 55@ 60	Nutmegs, No 1	$1.60@1.70
Allspice	35@ 37	Nutmegs, No 2	1.45@1.50
Cassia	1.00@1.05	Pepper	39@ 40

STARCH—There is no change to note. The demand is fair. We quote:

Kingsford & Sons' pure	11 @11½
Kingsford & Sons' silver gloss	12¼@12½
Kingsford & Sons' corn	13 @13½
Ottawa, pure	9 @ 9½
Ottawa, corn	— @11¼
Walls's pure	9½@10

SEEDS—Market steady and moderately active. Sales to-day include: 112 bags timothy at $3.12½; 155 bags do at $3.20; 29 bags do at $3.25; 300 bu and 3 bags clover at $7; 8 bags flax at $2.60.

TALLOW—The market is weaker, and prices, owing to the decline in gold, are lower. Sales: 250 packages prime city packers' at 11½c, but most holders demand 12c. We quote the range at 11@12c for country and city rendered.

TINNERS' STOCK—There is no change to note, and the market is firm at the following quotations:

10x14 IC	$18.00	10x14 IC coke	$17.00
10x14 IX	21.50	Block tin, l'ge pigs	48
12x12 IC	18.75	Block tin, small	47
12x12 IX	22.25	Block tin, bar	48
14x20 IC	19.50	Imitation Russia	28@30
14x20 IX	23.00	Russia iron	40@45
14x20 IXX	27.00	Copper sheeting,	
14x20 IXXX	31.50	14 oz	30
100 Plate DC	18.00	Copper bottoms	35
100 Plate DX	22.00	Sheet zinc	17¼@18
100 Plate DXX	26.00	Fence wire, Nos.	
100 Plate DXXX	30.00	8 and 9	10½
Roofing IC coke	17.00	Fence staples	16
Roofing IC char	18.00	Pig lead	13@14
Roofing IX char	21.50	Bright wire	11@22

TEAS—The demand is fair, and the market is steady and firm. We quote:

YOUNG HYSON.

Inferior	$ 90	Fine	$1.55
Common	1.05	Extra fine	1.70
Fair	1.25	Finest	1.80
Superior	1.35	Choice	2.00
Good	1.45	Pure Japan, choice	1.75

IMPERIAL.

Common	1.30	Extra fine	1.90
Superior	1.50	Choice	2.20
Fine	1.70		

GUNPOWDER.

Common	1.30	Extra fine	1.90
Superior	1.50	Finest	2.00
Fine	1.70	Choice	2.20

JAPAN—UNCOLORED.

Fine	1.25	Finest	1.55
Extra fine	1.35		

OOLONG.

Inferior	75	Extra fine	1.50
Common	85	Finest	1.60
Superior	1.15	Choice	1.70
Fine	1.25		

WOODEN WARE—The demand is light, and the market is dull and unchanged. We quote:

Tubs, extra size	$17.00@17.50
Tubs, No. 1, ℘ dozen	13.00@13.50
Tubs, No. 2, ℘ dozen	13.50@14.00
Tubs, No. 3, ℘ dozen	12.00@12.50
Pails, two-hoop, painted	3.60@ 3.80
Pails, three-hoop, painted	3.95@ 4.00
Washboards zinc	3.50@ 3.75
Willow market baskets	6.50@ 8.00
Corn baskets, 1 bu	5.50@ 6.50
Corn baskets, 1¼ bu	7.50@ 9.00
Churns, No. 1, 22-inch	13.50@14.00
Churns, No. 2, 20-inch	12.50@13.00
Churns, No. 3, 18-inch	11.50@12.00
Churns, No. 4, 16-inch	10 50@11.00

WOOL—We hear of no movement in this article, and prices are nominal at previous quotations. *The New York Shipping List* says: The market is heavy for both domestic and foreign, and prices are somewhat lower, except for fine native fleeces. Foreign is almost nominal, and low prices would have to be accepted to induce purchases to any extent. The sales since our last comprise 210,000 lbs State and Western fleeces within the range of 50@75c, but nearly all at 55@65c; 50,000 lbs Illinois, fall clip, 25@36c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Have not changed, and the tariff is as follows:

	4th Class.	*Flour.*	*D Hogs.*
To Buffalo, N. Y.	.42½	.85	.85
Toronto, C. W.	.42½	.60	.85
Montreal, C. E.	.77½	1.50	1.45
New York	.80	1.60	1.60
Boston, *via* Albany	.85	1.70	1.70
Boston, *via* Grand Trunk	.85	1.70	1.70
Portland and Danville Jn'n	.85	1.70	1.70
Philadelphia	.75	1.50	1.50
Baltimore	.75	1.50	1.50
Pittsburgh	.45	.90	.90
Cleveland	.30	.60	.60

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

There was a fair attendance at the stock yards to-day, and the receipts of stock were moderately large. A fair amount of business was transacted in hogs, but the cattle market was comparatively neglected, buyers generally standing aloof. The arrivals since our last report were as follows:

ARRIVALS AT THE HOUGH HOUSE.

F. Carey, Rochelle; James Kennedy; G. A. Hagarty, Mechanicsville, Iowa; H. Hayes, Stark Co., Ill.; T. J. Woodsor, Green City, Ill.; R. P. Sheldon, Monmouth, Ill.; Isaac Sweeney, Bloomfield, Iowa; T. Rinehart, David Wright, McLean Co., Ill.; D. J. Johnson, Bloomfield; Wm. Robson, Wataga, Ill.; W. B. Carter, Astoria, Ill.; J. H. Martle, J. Laity, Bloomington, Iowa; L. J. Martin, Fairfield, Iowa; W. S. Patterson, Wataga, Ill.; E. L. Emy, Omaha; H. J. Vaughan, Galva, Ill.; O. P. Saesburg, do.; H. C. Brown, Whiting, Vt.; E. A. Casey, do.; B. H. Northrup, Shoreham, Vt.; G. Ballame, Iowa; J. H. Downing, Washington, Iowa; O. Lins, do.; John Whitsitt, Mercer Co., Ill.; G. D. Hamson, Clifton; J. Moody, Cornwall, Vt.; C. W. Sherman, Vergennes, Vt.; Thos. Plummer, Rock Island; L. M. Bingham, West Cornwall, Vt.; A. Bundy, St. Charles; A. F. Brown, Monmouth, Ill.; J. C. Adams, Independence, Iowa; J. Collett, DeWitt, Iowa; J. A. McDonald, Woodstock; R. Lynch Jr., DeWitt, Iowa; Geo. Swentzel, Freeport; S. A. Tyler, DeKalb, Ill.; J. Chessbro, do.; Ames Smith, Aurora, Ill.; R. P. Cannon, J. L. Cannon, Aurora, Ohio; Thos. Venn, Detroit; W. Wreford, do.; E. Carter, Wheatland, Iowa; W. Oberhoff, Detroit; J. Baldwin, Norwalk, O.; A. P. Kennedy, Lena, Ill.; Q. M. Kinnere, Atlanta, Ill.; D. M. Funk, Bloomington; J. Nellis, Janesville, Wis.; J. Crophay, Logan Co., Ill.; O. P. Sansburg, Galva, Ill.; E. S. Dean, Logan Co., Ill.

TIME-TABLE OF THE TRAINS TO THE YARDS.

The following is the schedule upon which the trains are run to and from the stock yards. These trains arrive and depart from the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets:

Leave Madison street.		Leave Stock Yards.	
6:30	a. m.	5:50	a. m.
8:30	a. m.	7:50	a. m.
10:00	a. m.	9:10	a. m.
1:20	p. m.	11:30	a. m.
3:30	p. m.	2:00	p. m.
5:00	p. m.	4:00	p. m.
7:30	p. m.	[illegible]	p. m.

BEEF CATTLE—The following are the daily receipts of beef cattle for the week ending Monday night, Feb. 19, 1866:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
February 13	1,428	....
February 14	1,122	....
February 15	1,548	876
February 16	2	....
February 17	508	167
February 18 and 19	463	613
Total	5,069	1,659
The week previous	6,266	6,305
Decrease	1,137	Dec. 4,646
Since Jan. 1, 1866	33,756	25,814

The receipts of cattle to-day by the different railroads were as follows:

By Rock Island railroad	221
By Chicago and St. Louis railroad	84
By Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad	271
By Chicago and Northwestern railroad	289
Total	816

The entered sales of cattle at the different scale houses to-day were as follows:

At Illinois Central railroad scales	118
At Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad scales	92
At Chicago and Northwestern railroad scales	271
At Chicago and Rock Island railroad scales	72
Total	553
Remaining unsold (about)	1,000

Sales of cattle were made to-day at prices ranging from $3.87½@5.40—the outside price being paid for one lot of good packing steers. The market might be characterized as fairly dull, especially for good grades, of which, by the way, there is little on hand. The inquiry was mostly for cows for shipment, there being little or no demand for good stock. One lot of good stock steers, averaging 1130 pounds, was sold by Conger at $5.12½ ℘ 100 lbs. Most sales were of cows, stags, and bulls, and prices ranged from $4.80@5.00 ℘ 100 lbs.

The entered sales include:

	No.	*Ave.*	*Price:*
Good packing steers, f. & w.	11	1239	$5.40
Lot mixed bulls and cows, off cars	8	1004	3 87
Good stock steers, f. & w.	17	1068	5.25
Fair common cattle, f. & w.	7	873	4.80
(No description obtained)	18	1050	4.87½
(No description obtained)	16	1235	5.00
Lot mixed steers and cows, f. & w.	26	1190	5.02½
(No description obtained)	15	1030	5.00
Good stock steers	6	1130	5.00

HOGS—The following are the daily receipts and shipments of hogs, according to the Board of Trade report, for the week ending Monday night, Feb. 19, 1866:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
February 13	6,362	334
February 14	1,470	....
February 15	4,174	400
February 16	....	....
February 17	1,185	....
February 18 and 19	2,150	317
Total	15,347	1,039
The week previous	18,410	3,743
Decrease	3,083	Dec. 2,705
Since January 1, 1866	217,604	11,003

The receipts of hogs to-day were as follows:

By Chicago & Rock Island railroad	600
By Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad	2,100
By Chicago & Northwestern railroad	500
Total	3,200

The entered sales of hogs to-day at the different scale houses foot up as follows:

At Illinois Central railroad scales	285
At Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad scales	2,437
At Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad scales	6
At Chicago and Northwestern railroad scales	1,054
Total	3,782
Remaining unsold (about)	1,500

Sales of hogs were made to-day at prices ranging from $8.90@9.70 ℘ 100 lbs. Bacon hogs ranged from $9.05@9.30; medium and coarse lots at about $9; and good smooth lots from $9.25@9.65. One lot of extra prime packing hogs, sold by Murphy to Culbertson, brought $9.70, and another, nearly as good, of fine, heavy hogs, was sold for the same price.

The market was fairly active, and prices were still better for good grades. The market closed active and steady at our quotations. The entered sales include:

	No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
Good smooth heavy hogs, f. and w.	93	320	$9.50
Light mixed hogs, f. and w.	69	203	8 90
Good fair hogs, w.	20	209	9.60
(No description obtained)	14	264	9.60
Very medium lot hogs	501	228	9.00
(No description obtained)	113	222	9.60
Mixed lot bacon hogs, off cars	113	270	9.25
(No description obtained)	43	338	9.50
Good smooth hogs, off cars	169	307	9.50
Light hogs for shipping	120	202	9.00
Light hogs, off cars	61	224	9.00
Good heavy pigs, off cars	98	280	9.35
Nice lot packing hogs	32	356	9.65
Good smooth hogs	86	324	9.50
Good smooth hogs, off cars	254	288	9.45
Good smooth bacon hogs	48	262	9.25
Good fair packing hogs, off cars	91	322	9.52½
Light shipping hogs, f. and w.	35	217	9.05
Light shipping hogs, f. and w.	55	234	9.05
(No description obtained)	114	217	9.25
(No description obtained)	54	251	9.20
(No description obtained)	178	310	9.50
Mixed lot rough hogs, f. and w.	60	280	[illegible]
Light bacon hogs	52	245	[illegible]
Good fair hogs	191	281	9.60
Extra prime lot heavy hogs	291	338	9.70
Very good lot heavy hogs	50	340	9.70
Good smooth lot hogs	91	345	9.62

SHEEP—Receipts since our last report, 1,300. The market is dull, and we quote but a single transaction, as follows:

	No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
(No description obtained)	100	101	$4 75

FRANK STURGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Copper, and Metals.

Manufacturers of **Stamped & Japanned Ware.**

Agents for Howe's Scales.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
725-185

NOTICES.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Carbon Coal Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of J. K. Botsford & Sons, 109 Lake street, Chicago, on TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866, at 10 a. m.

321 J. K. BOTSFORD, Secretary.

From Salt Lake City.

The Mormon Question—Condition of Society in Utah—The Saints Generally Peaceable—Misrepresentations of Interested Persons—How Uncle Sam is Swindled—The Question of Polygamy—Solutions Proposed—The True Remedy.

Correspondence of The Chicago Republican.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, Feb., 1866.

I have observed of late with considerable interest the various discussions throughout the States, both in the newspapers and in Congress, relative to the situation of affairs in this delectable land. Nor is this remarkable when due consideration is given to our surroundings. This is a land wherein saints are proportionately more abundant than sinners in the ranks of the bounty jumpers. Here Brigham, the "Lion of the Lord," receives direct from heaven and communicates to the chosen people revelations illustrating alike obscure questions in theology and mooted points in the culture of sorghum; the infallibility of the Mormon priesthood and the superiority of clingstone peaches; the Christianizing effect of the practice of polygamy, and the price at which dried apples shall be sold to the Gentiles; the proper construction of the Constitution of the United States as regards religious freedom, and the value of mercurial pills as a remedy in bilious disorders.

CONDITION OF SOCIETY.

The city of Great Salt Lake is the representative city of the Territory, the Paris of Utah. The ideas prevailing in the States regarding the Territory are derived, in a great measure, from the statements of public men, or journalists, who have spent a few hours or days in this city, picked up information regarding the ways of the Saints from conversation with interested parties, and disseminated the results of their observations by lectures, or through the public prints. From the fact that much of this information is derived from what I have termed interested sources, some ideas have obtained currency which I do not consider correct. One of these ideas is, that the people of this Territory are not a law-abiding people; that the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of order would be impossible were it not for the presence of United States troops. This, leaving out of view for the present the question of polygamy, is entirely incorrect. I have spent much time in our newer territories, and must admit that almost every species of crime is there of far more frequent occurrence than in this Territory. Ruffianism is promptly suppressed by the authorities, and life and property are here equally safe as in any of the Northern States. An occasional murder or robbery takes place, but in most cases the criminals are apprehended and brought to justice, and almost invariably such crimes are shown to be perpetrated by the roughs and gamblers of our mining Territories, *en route* for more genial fields of labor. The inhabitants of the Territory, as a class, are quiet and industrious.

The contrary idea, however, is industriously disseminated by many of what are known as the Gentile business men of this city, and who are the people principally seen and heard by tourists passing through the Territory. Their motives are not difficult to discern. So long as a considerable number of troops are stationed in the Territory, numerous contracts for commissary and quartermaster supplies are annually awarded to these disinterested patriots. The number of persons among the Gentiles able to compete for these contracts is but small, and the rule has been adopted to award no contract to a Mormon. The bidders therefore do not ruin themselves by overmuch competition; but having in a friendly manner settled beforehand as to the division of the spoils, each puts in his bid for the portions mutually agreed upon, and the plethoric purse of our common Uncle Samuel is depleted accordingly. To illustrate: During the past summer an abundance of coal could be purchased in this city at $25 per ton, but our liberal Uncle before named purchased some thousands of tons for use at Camp Douglas at $45 per ton. During the present winter oats have been sold in large quantities at $1.50 to $3 per bushel, but our Uncle's 2,000 mules and horses are supplied at $3. After the disastrous fire some weeks since at Camp Douglas, Brigham Young offered to supply what flour was required at $7.45 per hundred pounds, but his proposition was declined, and the same, or an inferior grade of flour, purchased at $8.75 to $9.

The reason assigned for this peculiar economy is that Brigham Young and the Mormons are traitors, and that, therefore, no aid or comfort should be given them by paying to them, for flour or other supplies, money which might be used to wage war upon the Government. The peculiar force of this argument is seen when it is observed that there is not a Gentile agriculturist in the Territory. All supplies of meat, flour, grain, &c., must be purchased primarily of the Mormons. The question then resolves itself simply into this proposition: Are the interests of the Government best promoted by purchasing directly of the Mormons, at a fixed price, or by allowing such purchases to be made at the same price, by an intermediate contractor, after which the same articles are purchased by the Government at an advance of fifty to one hundred per cent?

THE CONGRESSIONAL LAW AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The statute of the United States for the punishment of polygamy is now in the condition of any law which, in spirit, is in advance of the average public sentiment of the people among whom it is designed to be enforced. It is a practical nullity. And this is not the fault of the law itself. Its provisions are sufficiently stringent to bring to sudden grief our lecherous Saints, could they ever be brought to trial. The Constitution of the United States, however, provides that no person shall be held to answer for a crime except upon his indictment by a grand jury. The Mormons, at present, are more than ninety-nine per cent. of our population; and, of course, no grand jury will find a bill of indictment. This has been the result of every effort thus far made to enforce the law.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

There are two proposed remedies for the existing state of affairs. One, the passage of a law by Congress, allowing the United States Marshal to select grand and petit jurors, from a list prepared by himself. This would enable a jury to be made up entirely of Gentiles, previously known to be favorable to the indictment or conviction of the person accused. The trial thus, by a packed jury, of one accused, would be so entirely in conflict with the spirit of all law and usage relative to a jury trial, so entirely subversive of all prevailing ideas upon the subject, that the propriety or constitutionality of the law would be questionable.

The other remedy proposed is, that the President declare martial law throughout the Territory, and try all offenders before a military tribunal. It may well be doubted whether a state of things exists which would warrant the proclamation of martial law. It would be almost certain to result in hostilities. The power of the Government would be sufficient, of course, to utterly crush and exterminate the Mormon people in a single campaign, but the cost would be sufficient to build the Pacific railroad. The records of the War Office show that the expense of maintaining a single regiment in this region, even in time of peace, at a distance of thirteen hundred miles from its base of supplies, and with simply wagon roads for transportation, exceeds $9,000,000 per annum.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

In my opinion, the solution of the question may be most wisely left to time alone. The immigration of the anti-polygamic element has but just commenced. The recent discovery of rich mines in many parts of the Territory will induce, within the next three or four years, an immense influx of miners, merchants, and others, all hostile to the practice of polygamy. The building of the Pacific railroad will greatly facilitate immigration, and open the country for settlement. Within four or five years at longest, from present appearances, the Mormon element in the Territory will be in the minority. One great source of the strength of their system heretofore has been their isolation from the world. It is now over eighteen years since their first settlement in this valley, and a very large proportion of the present population have been either born in the Territory, or were brought here when mere children, and are thus practically ignorant of any system beside their own. Their ideas of the outside world are formed in good part from the reckless adventurers passing through the Territory on their way to the mines of California, Nevada and Idaho. Hundreds of young girls, thus ignorant of other systems of life, have been within the past few years absorbed into the harems of the wealthier class of Mormons. They feel keenly, not the degradation, but the burden of their almost joyless lives; the repression of all the finer feelings and emotions, the exercise of which should make that period of life a perpetual delight. They accept their positions in the families of gray-haired elders with sadness, but, at the same time, with the feeling that they are fulfilling thereby a religious duty, which will ultimately bring its own reward. In dispelling these views, the influence of even the small number of respectable Gentile families now residing in this city is most potent. Every such family which removes to this Territory, the heads of which live as husband and wife should live, and which mingles socially with the Mormon people, will accomplish more in revolutionizing public opinion than a regiment of soldiers. The Mormon wives will not be slow to appreciate the desirableness of possessing an entire, rather than the tenth or twentieth part of a husband.

The policy of the Government should be to foster, as far as practicable, every enterprise which tends to the development of the resources of the Territory. Roads should be improved, the opening of the mines encouraged, and the benefits of our beneficent homestead law speedily made available to all settlers in the Territory. If this course be pursued, I am confident that within four or five years at longest the public sentiment of the Territory will be entirely changed, the anti polygamic element in the majority, and the system abolished by Territorial enactments.

Again, the forcible termination of the existing system would give rise to numerous questions not easy to be answered. Admitting that, as regards all except the first wife, polygamy is but a peculiar form of licentious indulgence, what disposition shall be made of the other wives? Educated, as hundreds of them have been, in entire ignorance of other modes of life, they are entirely different in all respects from their lost sisters in other lands. In assuming their present relations, they have lost not one item of their self-respect, or of the respect of the community. They are received into society on an equal footing in all respects with the first wife. Their children are held equally legitimate. Shall these hundreds of women be thrust forth upon the world, branded as prostitutes, their children made bastards, and with no claim whatever for support from their oftentimes wealthy husbands? These are grave questions, which time will do much to solve. The intelligent and unprincipled leaders of this people have much to answer for in the future; but for their simple and deluded victims, we should cherish no feeling but the broadest and kindest charity. And it behooves us to consider well in what manner we shall exercise this charity most wisely. PILGRIM.

From Quincy.

An Extra Hazardous Oil Speculation—Great Hogs—Bridging the Mississippi—Piety—Movement West—A Word on Emigration—North Missouri.

Correspondence of The Chicago Republican.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 17, 1866.

The recent cold snap, marking on our thermometers 15 and 20 degrees below zero, snowing up the trains, and demanding extra supplies of coal and hickory, is, we trust, our last experience of winter. We fear the peaches have got their quietus for this year.

Our river is still half-bridged with ice, and heavily loaded teams are crossing on it conveying freight to the ferry-boat and the railroads west of us.

People who prophesied that the war made Quincy, and peace would unmake it, are mistaken as to their latter declaration. There is talk now of a bridge, and responsible parties are at work endeavoring to secure that most desirable consummation at this point. The demands of business are such that rivers running north and south must submit to this element of civilization. The great East and the great West, including the Pacific States, will permit no obstruction to the great lines of transit and of travel. I expect in less than seven years, perhaps in five, to stand on the banks of the Mississippi, and witness a dozen trains a day crossing the Father of Waters.

GREAT HOGS.

We have had but little pork packing this winter. Those who suffered last year have become cautious of investment. Mr. Jacob Smith is one of our packers, whom everybody loves because he is happiest when he has lost the most, and possesses the charm of bearing good fortune without elation, and loss without a murmur. I refer to him because he has recently packed one lot of 50 hogs, whose remarkable aggregate weight was 21,583 pounds, the average weight being over 431 pounds. Seven of them weighed over 500 pounds. The proceeds at 10 cents a pound amount to $2,374.13.

I wrote you in January about a Quincy oil company which would pay large dividends, if it succeeded; but a sad mishap has befallen it. It has not yet "struck ile." But one of its agents has.

A DISAPPEARANCE.

Chicago must be a very wicked place. Two Quincy men within a few months have gone there and turned up missing. The last case is heartrending.

The man, it is stated in the Quincy papers, had from sixteen to twenty-six thousand dollars with him. He went out when in Chicago to deliver it to the express company and never came back. It is said that a part of this loss falls upon an orphan asylum, for the establishment of which a pious gift enterprise was started; and that the aforesaid oil company had money in the same party's hands. But both man and money disappeared as though touched by the wand of enchantment. Another of the parties in the gift enterprise who did not disappear, was required to furnish several thousand dollars bonds to answer to the people of Illinois for his part in the transaction. But I believe he found no one to bail him.

PIETY.

We have a church for every thousand people, but we have not a thousand people for every church, for half the people stay at home. Yet the churches here are well sustained on the whole, and unusual interest in religious matters is felt among the Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Matson of Madison, Wis., has been lecturing and preaching here to interested audiences, and has received a call, I believe, to one of our Congregational churches. Interesting courses of lectures are being delivered by other clergy men.

MISSOURI AND EMIGRATION.

Even now in mid-winter, we find people crossing the river to buy lands in Missouri. I saw at Hannibal and on the line of the road, the other day, men from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, who had gone there to purchase lands. From all the States in the East the movement and attention drawn to Missouri amounts to a sensation. In the next twelve months 100,000 will make new homes for themselves in that magnificent State. Missouri boldly and voluntarily struck for freedom, progress, and the right; and ever since fortune has favored her. Bancroft calls Missouri the "heart of the continent," in his great oration. It is a heart that beats high with the pulsations of a new life, which promises to be as long as it is glorious.

Living here in sight of Missouri, I often receive letters from people asking about that State. I would refer them, if they wish to inquire about North Missouri and the fine unimproved lands there, to Geo. S. Harris, Esq., of Hannibal, Mo., Land Commissioner. And as loyal people who read THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN are thinking much of Missouri, I know you will do a good service to many readers of your paper, in permitting me to make this statement about Missouri in your columns. If people wish to know about Southeastern or Southwestern Missouri, let them address the Hon. Isidor Bush, Secretary of the State Board of Immigration, St. Louis, Mo., or the Hon. F. Muench, Senator, at Jefferson City.

It is not a matter open to debate that the lands of Missouri, cheap in price and fertile in quality, situated in the heart of the Union, furnish an opportunity for the people of the Northern States to acquire cheap farms and homes, that will hardly occur again so near the great centres of population. WILLIS.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Vagaries of Chicago Spiritualists.

Funny Experience of a Bereaved Father.

False Prophets in Petticoats.

To the Editor of The Chicago Republican:

SIR: In the latter part of December last I had an only son in Muskegon county, Michigan, who wrote from there that on the week following he intended to leave there and come to Chicago. After a lapse of some days one of his intimate acquaintance came from the immediate neighborhood where he was boarding to Chicago, and informed us that he had left there to come here about the time set in his letter, and he was greatly disappointed not to find my son here.

This news caused great anxiety to our family. Day after day came and went; our son did not arrive in Chicago, and we heard nothing from him. On Wednesday evening, the 7th of February, I called, with a friend, on a social visit at the house of a family in this city who are spiritualists, and who have several boarders, nearly all of the same belief. While there, one of the boarders, a medium, seemed entranced, and spoke as by the authority of the invisibles. I then remarked, in the hearing of all present, that I was distressed with anxiety for an absent son, and would be very glad to hear from him.

The medium taking no notice of this, I expected no further notice of the remark; and after remaining a few moments, I was about leaving to return home, when a lady boarding there, with whom I had no acquaintance, was seen approaching me with her eyes closed and her right hand extended. Taking mine, she said, Father, I have often heard you call me. I am in the spirit world, thank God. I was shot. Don't feel bad. It is nothing to die. I find all my surroundings very agreeable; remarkably pleasant here. But one thing troubles me—the grief of my family on my account, and the thought that you cannot see me and know where I am and how well off I am." After some brief remarks substantially as here quoted, the medium put her hand upon her breast, and repeated, "I was shot in the breast," and then dramatized the dying agonies of one who had received a shot in the vitals.

About that time, another woman and two strong men, who are all called mediums, gave tokens of painful sensation, as if they too had experienced a shot in the breast. I made some inquiries to learn when this tragic event had happened; was answered, that "it occurred so suddenly, and so much had followed of deeper interest, that the spirit was confused and could not then give particulars. but that it had happened in Michigan, not upon the shore of Lake Michigan, but near it."

Suffice it to say that on Thursday, Feb. 8, I called at the same house again. I found the mediums and all other members of the family deeply sympathizing with me. They were reluctant to have me accept the communication as true; informed me that it might have resulted from the psychological law of sympathy, or possibly was a communication suggested and made by a lying spirit to bring distress to me or disgrace to the medium, or both. Whenever these suggestions were made, Capt. A., an occasional but not a professional medium, would be strongly influenced by what impressed him as the spirit of my son to deny all such explanations.

On Thursday evening I visited the family again, when Mrs. ——, who had been recently developed as a writing medium, was strongly influenced by what claimed to be the spirit of my son. She seemed to feel the death shot, and was faint and pale, and for a long time experienced that tremulous spasmodic action of the muscles peculiar to all animals killed by a sudden blow. Through this lady the name of the murderer who had shot my son was given as Charles Hubbell, and she and the other mediums concurred in the statement that he was shot and buried in the sand in a thin grove of timber near Grand Haven, after he had left the Lake shore and was nearing the depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad.

On Friday, Feb. 9, the mediums confirmed the communications previously made, and gave further particulars regarding the mode in which the robber approached his victim.

For myself, I came to believe that all these circumstances were strictly true, and endured all the suffering which that conviction would create in the heart of an aged father at the loss of an only and dutiful son in the prime of his manhood. I durst not disclose the communication to my family until I had somewhat prepared their minds by all the devices I could use for that purpose. I carried my burden alone until the morning of Friday, Feb. 9. Their long ripening fears had prepared them to believe the communication. I need not say the anguish of my family, produced as it was by a sense of bereavement mingled with suspense, was extreme. I despatched several letters to friends at Grand Haven and Muskegon, with a view to produce a speedy solution of the painful mystery.

At 3 o'clock p. m. on the 9th of February, while I was about conveying my letter to the postoffice, my son came home in good health. His business had detained him. He did not leave Michigan as he had intended, and had written two letters, both of which he supposed we had received, but neither of which has yet reached us.

On Friday (the day of my son's arrival), about noon, Mrs. ——, who had personated his death with great apparent suffering, was made to write the name of David Simmons. On inquiry, Who is David Simmons? she was answered that he was a rebel, shot in the breast at Gettysburg. She also wrote, under the same influence: "*I have controlled every medium in this house. Mr. ——'s son is alive and will be at home soon.* I have fooled you all. Ain't I smart? Ha, ha, ha."

If those who sought intelligence from the spirit world in Ahab's time had four hundred false prophets for one true prophet and four hundred falsehoods for one truth, do those who now apply to the same source receive any better results? P.

The Philadelphia Ghost Story Exploded.

It has been ascertained that the ghostly manifestations in the house of Mr. Mulford, in Philadelphia, were the work of a girl of 14, named Mary Madeline Scott, the daughter of a respectable widow lady, who had been in the family for about four months. Different persons told the family to watch Madeline, but nothing could convince them that she had anything to do with it, but that it certainly must be an invisible power. The faith or confidence of the family in the honesty of the girl was so strong that nothing could induce the belief that she had any agency in it. The same opinion would have been still entertained, if it had not been for subsequent discoveries.

On Friday night of the 9th, the girl, having been quiet for several days, renewed her tricks. Upon being watched by a friend of the family, she was seen to throw a boot against the door. On Saturday morning, 10th instant, a spoon was thrown against a window-pane with such force that the glass was broken; a cup was also thrown and broken into small pieces. She was at once charged with doing this mischief, but she stoutly and persistently denied, up to Sunday evening, the 11th instant.

On Sunday evening the family went to church, leaving Mr. Mulford, the girl, and a little son at home. He then charged her with doing all this work, and he wanted her to tell the truth. He said to her, "Your name is Mary Madeline, and she had seven devils in her; you seem to be possessed of at least some of them to do all this mischief; now, tell me all about it; you must confess and forsake the evil, if you expect to be forgiven."

At first she seemed reluctant, and finally commenced to tell all about it. The ice once broken, the dammed-up stream of diabolical mischief began to freely flow. She admitted that she had done all from first to last; that something told her to do it; her hands would go without her assistance. She said she was sorry for what she had done, and to have given so much trouble.

The following, duly attested by witnesses, is

HER CONFESSION.

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1866.—I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Mulford nearly four months; I came and remained with them of my own will and accord; I have never received anything but kind treatment from the family; it is the best home I ever had; I am very sorry that I am compelled to leave them; I acknowledge myself guilty of all the mischief with which I have been charged since Feb. 1, 1866, in the house of Mr. Mulford; I make this confession of my own will and choice, and sign the same in presence of these gentlemen.

"MARY MADELINE SCOTT."

On Tuesday morning the girl was arraigned before Mr. Alderman Pottinger, of the Second ward. She was charged by her mother with being incorrigibly vicious and beyond her control.

The magistrate had a long interview with the girl, and gave her some excellent advice. She said that she had not been instigated by any one to do as she did at the house of Mr. Mulford. She did not know why she did it. She said she never heard anything about spiritualists, nor had she ever read anything about them or any works about ghosts or devils. In regard to the step-ladder manifestations, she said she had fixed the ladder in such a position that it would fall with the slightest touch. She further admitted that if she should want to make a clock, looking-glass, or picture fall, she would so loosen the fastenings that any one of the things would come down without trouble.

The magistrate committed the girl to the House of Refuge. After being sent there, Madeline commenced cutting up capers, was very saucy to the matron, and used obscene language. She was placed under the most rigid discipline of the institution.

H. R. POLLARD OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

His Record During the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican.

SIR: Having noticed a recent article in your paper in regard to the arrest of H. Rivas Pollard, I desire to say a few words in regard to this man. For some eight months during 1863 and '64, I was an inmate of Libby Prison, and read Pollard's paper during that time. From it I copied the following extracts, which show the instincts of this candidate for reconstruction. Speaking of Col. Dahlgren, killed in the Kilpatrick raid on Richmond in February, 1864, Pollard says:

"Dahlgren's body was boxed up at Walkerton and brought to Richmond. Henceforth the name of Dahlgren is linked with eternal infamy, and in the years to come defenceless women and innocent childhood will peruse, with a sense of shrinking horror, the story of Richmond's rescue from the midnight sack and ravage led by Dahlgren. It would seem something of the curse he came to bestow upon others lighted upon his own carcass, when he fell riddled by avenging Southern bullets. Stripped, robbed of every valuable, the fingers cut off for the sake of the diamond rings that encircled them, when the body was found by those sent to take charge of it, it was lying in a field stark naked. Yesterday the body was removed from the car that brought it to the York River railroad depot, and given to the spot of earth selected to receive it. Where that spot is, no one but those concerned in its burial know, or care to tell. It was a dog's burial; without coffin, winding sheet, or service. Friends and relatives at the North need inquire no further; this is all they will know—he is buried a burial that befitted the mission upon which he came. He has swept through the city of Richmond on a pine bier, and 'written his name' on the scroll of infamy, instead of 'on the hearts of his countrymen,'—never to be erased. He asked 'the blessing of Almighty God' on his mission of rapine, murder and blood, and the Almighty cursed him instead."

Again, in speaking of the prisoners on Belle Isle, he says, in the following lugubrious style:

"WARNING TO DOGS.—According to the statement of 'A Citizen,' who writes us on the subject, Bell Isle, the depot of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond, is unhealthy for dogs, especially well conditioned dogs. The Yankees eat them; and this our correspondent knows from facts that have come within his knowledge. Several gentlemen on that 'lone, barren isle' have lost, recently, their favorite heel companions, and our correspondent affirms that it is well known to the guard that the Yankees caught, fricasseed, and ate them! And that, moreover, the Yankees have begged some citizens to 'let them have their dogs to eat.' Horrible! We are advised, if we doubt the statement of our correspondent, to visit the island and take our dog along, and we will come away alone and convinced. All we have to append to this story is, that we never did admire Yankee taste in anything; but if they prefer a steak of canine meat to the rations of beef, bread, potatoes, and soup furnished them by the prison officials, it is to their liking, not ours. Some animals of a carnivorous nature rather like the flesh of another animal of a like nature. In the above case it is 'dog eat dog,' perhaps."

In speaking of the removal of the prisoners further south, *The Examiner* says:

"The proper authorities are debating the question of the removal of 12,000 Yankee prisoners from Richmond to some other point. The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, let them be put where cold weather and scant fare will *thin* them out in accordance with the laws of nature."

What do you call that, Mr. Editor, but counselling murder? I might quote *ad infinitum* similar extracts, but it is not necessary.

Now, if such a man is permitted to go unpunished, what guilt is there in treason and rebellion? It was a universal remark among the Union prisoners that "*The Richmond Examiner* did more to sustain the rebellion than any other one power in the Confederacy." Its columns were constantly filled with the abuse of "Yankees" and the "Yankee Government." Pollard was always talking about "the last ditch," and where is he now? Why, he is walking scot-free in the streets of our national capital! Calls on the President and talks about "*his rights!*" If he and some more of those fellows down in Virginia had *their rights*, it would be no more than justice to the thousands of murdered corpses that send up their mocking ghosts from Richmond to Andersonville. Let all of the most prominent and guilty of the rebels be tried and punished, and the soldiers and all other loyal men will rejoice that justice is done to our outraged country and laws. W. W. C.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 19, 1866.

PERSONAL.

—*The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror* chronicles the death in that town, on the 3d inst., of Mrs. Lucy Cooper, a colored woman, aged about 110 years. She was brought from Africa, a slave, to South Carolina, where she toiled as a field hand. In 1811 she was brought by her owner to Newport, R. I., where she resided some time, and was converted under the preaching of Father Webb. Her mistress was exceedingly cruel, and the slave at length escaped to Nantucket, where she was twice married, and during her long life was respected for her simple and genuine Christian worth.

—The Richmond papers chronicle a fight at the Spottswood, between Dr. Stewart, "special correspondent of *The N. Y. Herald*," and Col. Garnett, late of the Confederate army, in which the Dr. got the worst of it. Some communication to his paper was the cause of the difficulty.

—Little Piccolomini, the Queen of song, is dying. She was seized with a spinal complaint, the result of rheumatism, about a year ago, and has become reduced to a mere skeleton. Her features, which were once so charming, have grown weird and painful to look upon, on account of her great sufferings.

—Madame Saqui, a rope-dancer, whose fame dates from the beginning of this century, died in Paris in January, in her eightieth year. It is recorded of her that on the occasion of the birth of the first Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, she offered to dance on a rope between the two towers of Notre Dame. Napoleon refused to allow the exhibition. Subsequently she appeared, in defiance of the Emperor's prohibition, on her rope, in the midst of a display of fireworks—a feat then novel, and one which excited the utmost astonishment. When she heard that the Emperor was in a great rage at his command having been disobeyed, she said: "Tell him to give his orders to grenadiers, and not us risk our lives as we like for 'our glory!'" She made a large fortune at the little theatre on the Boulevard du Temple, which for many years bore her name, and afterwards became the Delassements Comiques, and then purchased with her savings Voltaire's house and grounds at Ferney, but was very soon obliged to sell it, and during the latter years of her life was in great poverty. Only four years ago she danced at the Hippodrome, where, at the age of seventy-six, it was a wondrous but sorry sight to see her.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed, in a recent letter to *The Albany Journal*, says:

> I am an old man. I have served through nearly fifty State elections. The man or men who accuse me of being unfaithful to my party, "bear false witness." The duties of an editor, like those of a sentinel, require vigilance and fidelity. In both respects I have been ever faithful. I have differed in sentiment and opinion with my party, but the causes of differences were ever frankly avowed.

—James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, the champion sculler of this country, has forwarded two thousand dollars to England, to bind his challenge to Harry Kelly, the English champion. Hamill expects to leave for England on the 21st of April, and the first contest between the men is to take place in June. The river Tyne, near Newcastle, will probably be selected for the trial.

—The letter of the first Napoleon, written while he was yet Gen. Bonaparte, to the tragedian Talma, complaining of his being slighted by the French Government, and asking for a loan of money, is now being republished in Paris by order of the present Emperor. It is drawn out by the performance of Ponsard's new play, in which there occurs a scene between Bonaparte and Madame Tallien based upon expressions of this letter. A copy of it is in the collection of autographs belonging to the Musée Impérial, that had been made by Prince Demidoff in the island of Elba.

—In Paris one social entertainment succeeds another. The Princess Murat continues to give her Sunday evening receptions, and Emile de Girardin is also giving literary soirées on the same evening. Fancy balls were to have taken place in February at the Tuileries, at the Foreign Minister's and Naval Minister's, at Count Walewski's, and at Baron Seillière's. The last sensation at a ball given by the Naval Minister, and opened by Gen. Fleury with the Princess de Hohenzollern, was the presence of negro servants dressed in black, and the appearance of several ladies in Grecian hair-dress, such as was the fashion under the first empire, and now revived by Ponsard's new play reintroducing the customs of the days of Madame Tallien.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Head-Centre Stephens.

MORE REWARDS FOR HIS ARREST—THE SEARCH FOR THE GREAT FENIAN.

Dublin (Jan. 29) Cor. London Times.

A proclamation was posted about the city yesterday, offering an additional reward for the arrest of Stephens. The sum of £1,000 will be given for such information as may lead to his arrest, and an additional sum of £1,000 to the person by whom he is arrested, with a free pardon to the informer, if he should have been concerned in the escape of the prisoner; also, £300 for information against any person by whom he has been harbored. The police are confident that he is still hiding in Dublin, and that his ultimate escape is impossible. Nothing can exceed the keenness of his pursuers. *The Express* says:

"Men in all kinds of disguises are on the watch night and day, and among the costumes adopted by some of the force on 'special duty' is that of 'the Irish Americans,' very many of whom are at present in Dublin, with plenty of money to spend, and having no apparent occupation but walking about. They generally lodge in the Liberties, and in the streets leading from Thomas street and James's street, where are also located large numbers of men who had been residing for some time in England and Scotland, and who, like their Hibernian-American friends, have no occupation in the way of work, but, notwithstanding, are by no means in want of funds. They are all, strange to say, temperate in their habits, and are seldom to be seen in public houses. The search for Stephens and the search for arms are made good hand-to-hand by the police, and with this double object a strong party, under the direction of Acting-Superintendent Armstrong of the A division, and some men of the detective force, proceeded on Saturday morning to the neighborhood of Francis street, Engine alley, and the lanes and courtways in the vicinity where persons suspected of Fenianism resided. Several of the stalwart, who were closely interrogated, said they had come over to look for work; others that they had come to see their friends, and others declined to give any account of themselves. Although a most minute search was made, no arms or ammunition of any kind were found, although none of the parties known at least to sympathize with the Fenian conspiracy have given up either gun, rifle, sword, pike, pistol, revolver, or ammunition to the police, in accordance with the instructions contained in the proclamation. It is stated that large quantities of arms were carried into Wicklow, which has not been proclaimed, and this statement is upheld by the fact that the constabulary have discovered numerous weapons secreted in the neighborhood of Glencree."

THE IRISH ARCHBISHOP ON THE O'MAHONYS AND KILLIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dublin (Jan. 29) Correspondence London Times.

A pastoral from the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen was read from the altars throughout the city on Sunday. Passing over the religious portion of it, and coming to its political matter, we find the Archbishop taking up the subject of Fenianism, concluding as follows: "That it has been very beneficial, in a temporal point of view, to its leaders and chiefs in America, but has been most fatal to their associates in Ireland. The Head Centres in the United States have collected millions of dollars; they have been able to hire noble palaces, to live in great splendor, and to make ample provision for themselves. But what was gain for them has been ruin for their unfortunate dupes in this country, who have to deplore the miseries and calamities which they have brought on themselves and families. The wives and children of many of them are now without any means of support, and several deluded and misguided young men are condemned to pine out a miserable existence in penal servitude, worse than death itself. To convince the faithful of the dangers of secret societies, it will be most useful to remind them frequently that our present Holy Father, on the 25th of last September, issued the severest censure against all such societies, and condemned them as being the source of innumerable evils."

EASTMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHICAGO.

Splendid System of Commercial Education.

Complete Success of the Enterprise.

From The Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Courier.

Recently while on a flying trip to Chicago we had occasion to visit the National Business College inaugurated in that city under the auspices of the celebrated H. G. Eastman, LL.D., who is considered the Lieutenant General commanding in this particular branch of education. The institution he has built up at Poughkeepsie, New York, is without a rival in the world, and we hazard nothing in the prediction that the Chicago College is destined to share its well earned laurels. Prof. E. P. Eastman, long identified with the Poughkeepsie institution, has assumed the Presidency and active management of the Western College. From the day of its inauguration, the institution has been thronged with the young men of the West, and the students now in attendance already number into thousands. Mr. Eastman is ably and efficiently seconded by D. K. Allen, Secretary, a gentleman who impressed us as a model business man. His intercourse with the students furnishes a practical illustration of the graces and amenities which give character and tone to commercial life. The merchants of the present day are too much disposed to ignore the polish and politeness of the true gentleman in business relations. We recognize in Eastman's system, and the superior culture of his Professors, an instrumentality for reform in this direction. The College at Chicago occupies *sixteen* spacious halls in four commodious buildings—Metropolitan Hall, Irwin Club Hall, Nixon's New Exchange Hall, and Hale's Block. The Faculty consist of twenty-seven Professors of ripe experiences and the highest order of talent. The Eastmans were determined to make the Chicago College beyond all comparison the best in the West, and to this end secured the highest order of talent the profession affords. The splendid success already demonstrated is due to this fact as well as the practical and thorough system of commercial education adopted. It is emphatically an *actual business college*. The whole routine of business, from the humblest duty of the office boy to the complicated relations of banking and exchange, are impressed upon the mind of the student by *actual transactions*. A variety of dry goods, groceries, &c., are kept in sample lots and marked with selling price and cost. These are sold and billed daily with as much care as in actual business, and the minds of the students are thus familiarized with all the minutiæ of trade and traffic. Even the fluctuation in prices is carefully noted, and on imported goods the selling price is altered daily to correspond with the fluctuations of the gold market. Freights and exchange are duly considered and carefully estimated. There is a wholesale department for the sale of goods in bulk, a retailing department, and a regular bank of issue, with handsomely engraved notes of the "Eastman National College Bank," where each student opens his account, checks for his deposits, and buys his exchange. Forms of notes and regular days of discount form an interesting and instructive feature of the bank department. There is also an insurance office, where *bona fide* policies are issued, special risks taken, and all the details of insurance carefully taught. There is a post office in full operation. Letters are written, mailed, and answered as carefully as though thousands of dollars depended upon the transactions. A telegraph office and a regular board of trade complete the valuable auxiliaries of this model institution. In addition to this practical routine, a full course of lectures is given, embracing an exhaustive digest of the principles of commercial intercourse and practical business. We recognize in Eastman's National Business College at Chicago, a genuine benefaction. It is our honest conviction that the wide dissemination of the correct business principles which it teaches, the practical method it inculcates, and the *experience* which it secures to the student would invest business with more character, more pleasure, and save from bankruptcy and ruin thousands who annually go to the wall for the want of the very training which Eastman's system supplies. Old merchants already concede a great reform in the general method of business. There are fewer failures and a much larger percentage of signal success. Much of this is directly attributable to the thorough and complete system of commercial education in which the Eastmans at Poughkeepsie and Chicago may justly claim a proud pre-eminence.

Thousands of young men, the very flower of our youth, have returned from the army and are ready to enter upon the active duties of civil life. Service in the field, and the rigor of military rule, has only the better fitted them for the work. A certain amount of rigid discipline is said to develop the highest attributes of manhood. The systematic training of the camp and field has developed in our veteran soldiers a symmetry of character and that sufficiency of self-reliance, which, on the Wabash, we call ballast. They have all the elements of first-class business men, and with such a course of training as the Eastman National Business College provides in its wide range of transactions, and the admirable combination of the best theories with actual practice, will secure to society and commerce all the advantages of an improved system and the highest culture.

In whatever sphere of life the tastes or inclinations of young men may be directed, a business education is of the highest importance, and if called upon in the interest of a son or brother to choose between a diploma from Yale College with its highest honors and a diploma from Eastman's Business College with its practical education, we should not hesitate to select the latter.

KINSLEY'S RESTAURANT.

No wonder that the mouths of all people in the West and East are open in praise of Kinsley's Grand Restaurant. It has been proclaimed by THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN throughout the length and breadth of the land. Strangers from beyond seas, and visitors of all sorts from everywhere assembled within the lobbies and rotundas of the chief hotels in New York city, in Boston, and Baltimore, in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, have heard the descriptions of that wonder-inspiring Restaurant read by excited orators, who point to this great fact as one more proof of the coming Western Empire. Backwoodsmen over their cabin fires at night, lumbermen in the pine forests and on the rivers Wisconsin and Black River, tributaries of the Mississippi, have also heard, through the ubiquitous CHICAGO REPUBLICAN, of this mighty Eating House, where the poorest man, for a sum of money quite within the reach of his means, can seat himself at marble tables, covered with white damask, and dine gloriously off the fat of the land; where the richest man can command all the luxuries of the season and the rarest wines of the old vintages of Europe, served up in a style of magnificence which has no equal even in this proud and ambitious country.

Such were the words of greeting which hailed us the other morning as we entered the doors of our sanctum; and such, cried we, in the ecstasy of triumph that so much had been done for one man by a single newspaper—"Such is fame!" Fame it was in reality, and no bubble! On the wings of thirty thousand issues of THE REPUBLICAN the noise of Kinsley's grand Restaurant had doubled the continent—penetrating East, West, North, and South—diving down into obscure cellars on Broadway, New York, or Washington street, Boston, *et cetera, et cetera*, as well as ascending to the thronged hostels of these mighty cities; finding their way into the remotest wilderness of the West, and even upon the rafts that float down the Mississippi and its tributaries, and reaching every village, hamlet, and city all along the railroad tracks.

We could not help the feeling of pride and of power which came over us as we recapitulated the distances and counted over the vast numbers of human habitations which THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN had reached and traversed in the short space of a single week. Every man, woman, and child who saw or purchased these issues of THE REPUBLICAN which contained the various notices of Kinsley's grand Restaurant, must, at least, have seen these notices. They were printed on the 8th page of the paper, and extended over three columns of leaded type. Allowing a circulation of thirty thousand copies of the paper per day, and only six readers to each paper, that would bring the notice of Kinsley's Restaurant before one hundred and eighty thousand readers. A pretty considerable congregation for any man to preach to, whether his gospel be of the flesh beefy, or of the spirit, something otherwise.

Thus far had we arrived in our musings and exaltations, when there came an order from the Dux, whom no one disobeys, for some one to go out from Chicago to a fox hunt, which was advertised to come off at a famous town in another State, which, beside being famous, is also one of the most beautiful cities in the West, every other house being a small palace in its way, lived in by a well-to-do prince, or princely merchant any how, and worthy of the distinction which we here and now with a more than judicial solemnity confer upon it, by pronouncing it to be the BELGRAVIA OF THE WEST.

Being desirous, therefore, of beholding two novelties at one and the same time, namely, this city and the fox hunt, we prepared ourselves for the expedition. Already, the readers of THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN have learned, from descriptions made at first hand, and taken on the spot, what our opinion is of the exciting sport which roused the woodlands on the morning of the great hunting day. They know how charmed we were with the falling snow, the mighty snow drifts, the tall black trees, their trunks and branches dabbed all over with that heaven's whitening—and how heartily we loved the music of the bugle horn and the hounds.

But they do not know by what inscrutable law of association this fox hunt is connected with Kinsley's in our astute mind. What has Kinsley's dining place got to do with the killing of an old red fox? Surely it would puzzle an immense man—the immensest man of the lawyer species, even—to find that out. And yet, there must have been some connection between them which, were we curious, we might probably trace until we found it, if not "stopping a bung-hole," then at least coming into that hotel dining-room in the shape of excellent, good viands, most piteously tortured, distorted, and spoiled.

Surely enough, this was the link which connected the two opposite and discordant themes. We had to keep up the furnace in the human kitchen even though we did go a fox-hunting; and this fact threw us, naturally enough, into the best hotel in the city, as the place where the best fuel was most likely to be provided. The reader will now perceive how close the association is growing between Kinsley's and the fox hunt. We did not expect to find a "Kinsley's" in the town; that would have been to commit the last absurdity: but we did expect, and, moreover, we had a right to expect, that the hotel should be a good representative of the hospitality or the city.

Nor were we disappointed in the house itself. It was a most friendly-looking, make-yourself-at-home sort of a house; large, genial, and not grand, but substantial; suggesting all kinds of good cheer and plenty of them. The landlord, his servants, and his clerks, were the pinks of Western hostelry—obliging, courteous, and friendly. Not a fault was to be found in any objective direction, so far as the house and its equipments of humanity were concerned. We had a stately room provided for us, lighted by two stately windows, with two beds, one on each side of them, nice cosy sofas, and soft-bottomed chairs. The stove was very small, and fashioned after the maddest ideas of extravagance and waste. It was ventilated by a six-inch chimney pipe, and there was nothing whereby to regulate the draft, so that fully three fourths of the heat went up from us into the great, cold, starless night. And the reader will remember that those *were* cold nights, tearing us with the dragon's teeth of the infernal zeros, and freezing the very water which stood in a pitcher on the table.

We made no complaints, because we had plenty of wood, and it was not worth while. But if we had to pay for the wood during the whole season which that grate consumed, we should be stung mightily with the pricks of conscience if we did not look to it. The waste was shocking; at least we thought so, when we remembered—as we often did on those nights—how many poor people in Chicago were starving for the warmth which we were compelled, through lack of dampers, to let go up the chimney into the mighty void, where it did no good to any one.

Now, we confess to being an habitué of Kinsley's. We dine there, and coffee there, and sometimes supper there, and not infrequently retire into a private room and smoke there over a book worth reading, or in delightful conversation with a friend. So that we have attained to a standard of Restaurant propriety, and of good cooking and eating.

It was precisely in this last-named and most reverend and important matter that we struck upon the great discordance between that hotel's best aforesaid and Kinsley's ordinary. The latter, always inimitable, uses all the furtherances of art and science to make delicious to the taste what God has made sightly to the eye. His viands are superb. His service is cleanly, delicate, white with damask, and bright with silver. His wines are of the oldest vintage, and some of them have an aroma to the palate and a bouquet to the proboscis more tempting than Lachryma Christi, more ravishing than all the sweet tears would be which the sweetest girls have shed since Juno was Queen of Heaven, were it possible for them to be converted into wine and sold at twenty diamonds the bottle.

This is our experience; and we anticipate beforehand your objection to the statement of it, good reader. You will say that we exaggerate; that we use the pump-handle; that we deal in "superbaton," &c. But first dine at Kinsley's before you judge us; lest, having dined, you also speak after our fashion, and come to be judged yourself. We tell you, and all whom it may concern, that although

> Cigars is werry good, Jem,
> And quids is inspiration;
> And toddy werry much promotes
> Von's powers of conversation;
> Yet there's no vine like his vine,
> No dinners like to his'n—
> They'd make a swell cove half divine;
> The first would drenk him like a swine—
> For both, he'd eat his vessin.

It is only by comparison that we come to estimate things according to their real value; for in spite of all the outer signs of hospitality and good will which abounded in the hotel where we stopped on the great occasion already spoken of, we did not, and could not, partake of a single meal during the whole of our reluctant stay within its walls. The beefsteaks were fried in a pan—fried in grease in a pan! "Think of that, Master Ford!" A man of my palate, too, which had been educated at Kinsley's, on viands fit for the supreme god of all epicures himself to eat of! Could anything in a witch's stew-house have been more abominable? The gorge rises to think on't! It insults Kinsley; it mocks Soyer! It is clearly actionable, as an assault and battery upon the stomach. On those cold days, beef, mutton, and pork were the standing dishes, and we must own up that the mutton was really good; but cook-spoiled, like all the rest of the eatables, and to mend the matter, with the glass at 24 below, these meats, so called, were served up on cold plates!! And when the pretty waiter girls were asked and might have been bribed to bring a hot plate, they laughed, as if that was a particularly new idea, and not bad—only they said they had no means of making a plate hot. After the meats had been put before the guests five or ten minutes there come, each on its cold plate, mashed potatoes, ditto squash, ditto mush—and how fit they were to eat, let any Christian who has ever eaten at a decent table imagine. The steaks were thin, black-dried, and floating as we said in fat—the stewed meats juiceless and tough and cold, of course.

Put a hungry man who had been out hunting all day to such a shambles, and he might, perchance, manage to eat thereof—as the Oronoco Indians eat cooked clay balls. But it is no more human food for that, and deserves the deepest reprobation. We will add to this, that the pastry was poison-blown with saleratus and hog's salve; the butter vile, and the coffee and tea boiled down to a tasteless browis.

We were glad to get home again, for it is true that we were obliged to forego all food at that house, save bread and cracker. We tried hard to get down some of the flesh food, but nature rebelled so violently that we had to desist at last.

Thanks to Kinsley, we dined well, for the first time during the week, on the Saturday night that the good train brought us safely back to Chicago. It was almost worth the previous punishment to relish the good things so greedily as we did.

We are happy to inform our readers that Kinsley's is becoming more and more patronized day by day. Gentlemen begin to be ashamed of going anywhere else; and none would own the fact, anyway. This is as it should be. It is due to the enterprise which established a business on so grand a scale, and infused into it so much luxury and refinement, that it should be liberally patronized, and by all classes, too. For although gentlemen of fortune will naturally seek the best place in the city in which to dine, and entertain their friends, it is by no means intended to make the establishment exclusive. The prices are so graduated and arranged that all can afford to visit it; and better still, every one can tell beforehand, by looking over the bill of fare, what he will have to pay for his orders.

The new feature, besides the serving of wedding and private parties, which Kinsley has introduced into his restaurant, is very popular, and a decided hit. We allude to the bakery which he works in connection with his general business. Beautiful bread—French bread—in the form of rolls, is constantly on hand, and people are beginning to come for it from all parts of the city. It was much needed,—this blessing of good, pure, wheaten bread; and we can assure our readers that they will find it at Kinsley's. Scores of gentlemen call for loaves on their way home at night, and carry the same to their families; and it will not be long—guessing from the present prospect of this branch of his business—before Kinsley is the first baker, as he is also of the first, best, and "only one" of all the restaurant keepers.

Having concluded our article proper, we will now play the lady by adding a *postscript*. He certainly is a most wonderful man, this Kinsley—with the most fertile brain in his head, for business, which it has ever been our lot to encounter. Just as we were about to send the foregoing sheets to the printers, there came in what the Romans called a "*quid nunc*"—what we call a gossip, or messenger; and he informed us that he had just come from Kinsley's, who had hit upon a new scheme for the extension of his ice cream business. Now, we are particularly interested in Kinsley's ice cream. During the last summer, it is a fact not to be disputed that we nearly lived upon it; and all our brothers of the Guild of Literature, who, on the great occasion of the "Grant pleasure trip" to St. Louis (during the last summer), which those grand fellows of the Illinois Central executive gave to the General in honor of his patriotism and his prowess,—accompanied us, hailing from *The New York Tribune*, *Herald*, and *Times*,—to say nothing of the attachés of country papers;—all these, our brothers, we say, could, were it necessary to Kinsley's reputation, or as a confirmation of our own statement, bear hilarious testimony to the important fact that we made breakfast, dinner, and supper of the most delicious provender; which was a proof that we liked it amazingly, and that it agreed with the constitution.

It has not yet been our pleasure to taste of the ambrosia which the eating and drinking gods in heaven grow so luminously transparent upon. So beautiful in their forms and faces; but we shall do so, no doubt, all in good time. And we would wager old Charon his fare in *oboli* that not a celestial confectioner among the heap of them can produce anything half so good as Kinsley's ice cream.

Well, Kinsley now intends that every one in the city, if he be so minded, shall have the opportunity of banqueting on his strawberry and vanilla flavored ice cream, which really is cream, and the flavoring genuine. We, knowing what the right thing is, and beholding, as we have done many a time and oft, simple-minded American gents and Dutch swells, with their sweethearts beside them, eating the vile compound which is called ice cream in saloons,—fashionable and unfashionable—we, knowing the right, and seeing them so mercilessly, heartily pitch into the wrong, thinking it, in their dreadful ignorance, right, have truly pitied and compassionated them. They paid for the best, and ate what was set before them. But now there is really a chance of their getting the best. Kinsley has resolved to have the whole city saloons canvassed with a view of getting the owners thereof to trade with him. Hear it, O North Side! and give ear unto it, O South! and you, the remaining quarters of the city, prepare your palates for the auction! So great a boon was never attempted to be conferred upon the sweet tooth of a great city before; and we have no doubt it will meet with a hearty welcome.

Kinsley means to inform all saloon keepers that he will provide them with the same quality of ice cream that he sells himself in his Restaurant, at a price per gallon which shall enable them to make a good profit out of it, and give infinite satisfaction to their delighted customers. "Kinsley's Ice Cream" will soon be words familiar to every citizen. They will stare at him, on all walls, in all newspapers, in all stores, and in every saloon, eating house, and confectioner's store in the city. People will have Kinsley's ice cream and none other, after they have once given it a trial. And we strongly urge everybody to try it—that thus, as we said everybody may buy it.

AUCTIONS.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

2,445 BARRELS FINE SALT AT AUCTION.

Without Reserve, for Cash.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT Butters's Auction Rooms, corner Dearborn and Washington streets, 2,445 barrels FINE SAGINAW (old) SALT, in quantities of 500 barrels and upward.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
292

DESIRABLE STOCK GROCERIES, SPICES, TEAS, Tobacco, Cigars, Brooms, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK AT Butters's Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
222 Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—HOUSEHOLD Goods, Carpets, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 24, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, at Butters's Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
224 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Prints, Muslins, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Yankee Notions, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, at Butters's Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
228 Auctioneers.

Stock Custom-made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, &c., AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, AT Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
31 Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
At 9 1-2 O'clock,
AT
Butters's Auction Rooms,
(Palmer's Block),
Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph Street,
Between State street and Wabash avenue.

The following described unclaimed property will be sold to pay charges by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, unless sooner claimed and charges paid:

Articles. Marks.
2 boxes, Rev. R. E. Pope, Springfield;
1 box, H. Epley, Bellefontaine, O.;
1 box, J. Strickle, Lincoln, Ill.;
1 box, Wm. Rutledge;
1 box, M. & R., Jacksonville;
2 boxes, J. D. Isreal, Whitehall;
1 box, B. M. Hallack, Plasa;
1 box, F. M. & Co., Elkhart;
1 box, J. H. Carver & Co., Meredosia;
1 box marble, Klanenberg Tiene, Carlinville;
2 boxes cleans, 1 box weights, I. Archer, Carlinville;
2 boxes garden seeds, J. O. Kern, Bloomington;
1 box clothing, W. O. Wright, Auburn;
1 box, M. Kinsinger, Bloomington;
1 box clothing, no mark;
1 box hardware, John Small, Pontiac;
5 boxes clothing, 3 barrels and contents, 1 basket, 1 basket and contents, 1 boxed sowing machine, 1 piano, boxed, A. L. Green, Chenoa;
4 children's buggies, 4 children's buggies (willow), 16 wheels, 8 tongues, Wm. Valentin, Lincoln;
1 m'ch'n box, 1 bucket, 2 iron levers, 1 wood, D. G. Bean, Springfield;
6 doz pas washing machines, 3 bdls washing machines, D. J. Gordon, Bloomington;
One half (½) doz sieves, M. Wya, Greenview;
1 bee hive, Jas. B. Austin, Joliet;
1 old stove drum and lot tin ware, John Caughland, Joliet;
1 bdle reaping machinery, E. E. Bowles;
1 set whiffle trees, no mark;
3 horse forks, no mark;
1 boxed melodeon, D. P. Otis, Springfield;
1 bdle wrapping paper, no mark;
6 well buckets, no mark;
1 crib, no mark;
1 master wheel, no mark;
1 pea threshing machine, no mark;
1 bdle telegraph wire, no mark;
1 stereoscope frame, no mark;
1 bdle nail rod, E. L. Benson;
10 pieces horse rake, no mark;
1 horse rake, Woodward & Ferrell, Springfield;
10 cultivators, S. Morris, Atlanta;
1 horse rake, D. G. Bean, Springfield;
2 ploughs, no mark;
1 sleigh, no mark;
1 buggy, no mark;
1 doz corn baskets, E. C. Beal, Bloomington;
1 crate churns, Rathman & Fry, Bloomington;
10 kegs horse shoes, J. A. Small, Bloomington;
6 hdls and wheels attached, 1 bdle wheels, 1 bdle iron axles, Elijah Brown, Bloomington;
1 horse fork, Caleb Johnson, Bloomington;
1 horse fork, H. Zimmerman, Bloomington;
10 corn droppers, no mark;
1 keg paint, J. Loukinbimer, care U. S. Express Co., Peoria;
1 hlf brl tobacco, Penner, Bloomington;
1 piece horse rake, S. Earnent, Wilmington;
14 pieces horse rake, no mark;
1 bdle horse rake, H. Drown, Wilmington;
9 boxes horse rake (loose), no mark;
1 horse fork, M. B. Petrick, Pontiac;
2 pieces reaper machinery, 1 bdle reaper machinery, J. D. Shuffle, Joliet, Ill.;
2 bed ends, no mark;
2 bed sides, no mark;
1 bed rail, no mark;
1 headstone, J. & M. R. Calder;
1 headstone, A. E. Camp;
2 footstones, no mark;
1 footstone, D. S.;
1 footstone, Sarah Vandement;
1 footstone, Wm. A. Presser, Pontiac;
1 footstone, J. M.;
1 footstone, M. E. B.;
1 footstone, J. W.;
1 footstone, F. D. S.;
1 footstone, R. M. Street, Pontiac;
1 footstone, F. E. D.;
1 footstone, E. F.;
1 footstone, J. P., Chenoa;
1 footstone, P. A. Hilton, Pontiac;
1 footstone, Rowland, Chenoa;
1 headstone, John Read, Pontiac;
1 headstone, 2 footstones, H. J. Foote;
1 headstone, Wm. H. McFarland;
1 headstone, Chas. McCurdy;
1 headstone, E. Rowland;
1 headstone, H. E. Townwalt;
1 base, no mark;
1 piece cut stone, no mark;
1 headstone, M. L. Foote.

Any information in reference to the above property can be obtained by addressing H. C. WICKER,
General Freight Agent C. and A. R. R., Chicago.
314-3 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

At our salesrooms, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers,
223 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

Rich and Medium New Furniture, Mirrors, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT OUR salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, consisting of a large assortment of Polish Oil Walnut Chamber Suits of the choicest styles. Also, several Parlor Sets, including a large assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining-room Furniture. Parties desiring superior goods will find it to their interest to attend our regular sales, every Tuesday and Friday.
223 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RINK!

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
THIS EVENING.
LIGHT GUARD BAND IN ATTENDANCE,

And will play a number of new Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., in the course of the evening.

To-morrow evening (Thursday), another of the highly successful

HURDLE RACES,

For which a number of our Best Skaters have registered their names.
231

VARIETIES THEATRE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK.......................Proprietor
G. D. BARTON..........................Manager

No lady admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman.

Remember to-morrow evening, and until further notice, will appear M'lle AUGUSTA, the greatest American danseuse.
NELLIE HOWARD will appear in her great "Torpedo Jig."
CLARA BURTON, whose wonderful jig dancing nightly receives shouts of applause.
BEN WHEELER, and the best company in America.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.
Change of Time—Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commences at 8.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND
Carrying the United States Mail

Leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Watkins.
10th—ATLANTIC, Captain Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Caverly.
21st—NEW YORK, Capt. Horner, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farnsworth.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin...............................$300
Second Cabin..............................200
Steerage..................................100

A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamer's rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers; soldiers having honorable discharges HALF FARE.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A Steamer will be placed on the Line in February, 1866, to run from NEW ORLEANS to ASPINWALL via HAVANA.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the Company's Offices, foot of Canal street, New York, F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent; or 51 Dearborn street, Chicago. [419] J. WARRACK, Agent.

COMMISSION.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Cor. La Salle & Washington sts.,

F. L. UNDERWOOD,
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD, } ....CHICAGO
4938

NOTICES.

UNION MILLS!

McLAUGHLIN & WOOLFORD,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Roasted and Ground Coffees, Spices, Cream Tartar, etc.,

No. 486 State Street, Chicago.
P. O. Box, 686. W. F. McLAUGHLIN.
525 R. B. WOOLFORD.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF THE

HEIRS OF THE JENNINGS ESTATE,

In England, that were heirs of Zachariah Jennings, or his children, whose names were: Enoch, Ozias, Nathaniel, Israel, Byer, Ichabod, Catharine, Ezra, Cornelius, David Bradford, and Aaron, the heads of these families, or their children, as important matters relative to this estate will soon come up for adjustment. Their attested family record, pedigree, or genealogy are required by the undersigned, who has been appointed by the Foreign Commission Court of Boston Commissioner for Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, for this estate.

ELI JENNINGS,
222 No. 259 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of HOLLISTER & WILKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement.

E. F. HOLLISTER.
D. WILKINS.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1866.

The subscribers give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of HOLLISTER & PHELPS, and will continue the business of the late firm of Hollister & Wilkins, at their late place of business, 135 and 137 Lake street.

E. F. HOLLISTER,
Late of Hollister & Wilkins.
WM. W. PHELPS,
Late with P. Palmer, Esq.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1866. 7195

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified, in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the Company, at No. 5 State street, at Boston, Mass., to wit: twenty per cent, to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock, upon which assessments as above levied, are not paid, will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.

I. S. WITHINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21, 1866. 425-3

CLARKE & PIERCE

Would respectfully inform the ladies of Chicago and vicinity that they have just opened a new DRY GOODS STORE at

116 South Clark St.,
(Smith & Nixon's Block),

And invite them to call and examine our stock, which will be freely shown. Having taken advantage of the great decline in goods, we purchased our stock at very low prices, and will satisfy you, by calling on us, that you can get better bargains at 116 South Clark street than at any other house in Chicago.
7521 CLARKE & PIERCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison St., bet. State and Dearborn.
McVICKER & MYERS, Managers.
Box Office open from 10 to 5 o'clock daily, where seats can be secured six days in advance.

Second night of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will appear five nights only & Saturday Matinee.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21,
FLIES IN THE WEB.
Mr. Foxglove.............................Mr. Brougham
To conclude with John Brougham's burlesque of
POCAHONTAS; or, Ye Gentle Savage.
Powhattan.................................Mr. Brougham
Friday—Benefit of Mr. John Brougham.
Saturday—Brougham Matinee.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM,
COL. J. H. WOOD............Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY......Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. BARRY......................Stage Manager.

On Wednesday Afternoon, at the Grand Matinee, Colman's fine comedy of THE POOR GENTLEMAN. In the evening, at quarter to 8, the new drama of DINGLEWOOD; or, the Heir of Chesthrope. The performance to conclude with TO OBLIGE BENSON. Song, Miss Kenney.
A burlesque on the Duke's Motto is in rehearsal.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. R. D. Craig.
In rehearsal, THE WIFE'S SECRET. Also, a new and thrilling play, dramatized from Charles Dickens's last great work, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

GRAND UNION CARNIVAL

AT THE
Central & Ogden Skating Parks,
For the Benefit of the
Washingtonian Home

Central Park, Friday Evening, Feb. 23, 1866.
Ogden Park, Saturday Evening, Feb. 24, 1866.
Good Music and Dancing.
Admission—Gents, 50 cents; Ladies, 25 cents.
Tickets to be had at DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING'S, 128 Lake street; GOSS & HOAG'S, 32 North Clark st.; JOHN R. WALSH & CO.'S News Depot, Madison street. 234

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

This young, gifted American Orator has consented to give one (and only one this season), of her

LECTURES,
IN
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

On next Wednesday night, the 21st inst. The subject selected is, "Flood Tide," and has proved one of the most popular, as well as interesting, lectures that she has ever given. In proof of which, crowds in Eastern cities have often been obliged to go away from large halls, unable to gain admission.
Tickets to be had at Lyon & Healy's at 50 cents.
A few, and only a few more reserved seats can be procured this morning. 221

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

HERRMANN.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Monday, Feb. 19, 1866
To continue every evening during the week,
THE WONDERFUL

PRESTIDIGITATEUR!

In his Celebrated
EASTERN NECROMANTIC DELUSIONS.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Seats in Orchestra and Balcony Boxes, $1; Family Circle, 30 cents. For sale at the Box Office of the Opera House.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
Saturday, Feb. 24—GRAND FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.
Doors open at 2; commence at 3.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. 7464

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

This celebrated Troupe having leased the above Hall, will open permanently, commencing

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

This Troupe, for the past four years [illegible] met with the most flattering success throughout the United States, and now beg leave [illegible] to assure the citizens of this city that we shall spare no exertion or expense to present nightly a series of novel and pleasing Parlor Entertainments, which cannot fail to please the lovers of [illegible], Mirth, and Music. In addition to the attractions for which this Troupe are so famous will be exhibited, for the first time in this city, the Great Musical Panorama of SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.

Parquette, 50c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Gallery, 35c.
224 L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

Last two Lectures of John B. Gough this Season.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his popular Lecture, entitled
"ELOQUENCE & ORATORS,"
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, February 23,
At Crosby's Opera House,

And on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, he will, by particular request, repeat his new Lecture, entitled

"HABIT!"

(Delivered but once before in this city), to accommodate the large numbers of his friends and admirers who were unable to obtain admission on the evening of its first delivery, at the same place.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Entrance Tickets, 75 cents; Secured Seats, $1; Family Circle (entrance on State street), 50 cents.
The sale of secured seats for both lectures will commence at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, February 22, at Crosby's Opera House.

EDWIN LEE BROWN,
223 Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

GREAT PRIZE
AMERICAN CONCERT!

Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

CHANGE OF TIME to March 28, 1866. No postponement. The Concert will positively take place at the above dates.

20,000 Valuable Gifts, worth $95,300 will be presented to Ticket-Holders.

100,000 Tickets Only will be Sold.

One Gift in Greenbacks, $10,000; one gift in 7-30 Bonds, $5,000; one gift a fine residence three miles from Chicago, $8,000; 6 Square Grand Pianos, $500 each; 50 fine gold watches $250 each; 125 gold and silver watches, sewing machines, &c., worth from $50 to $100 each. In all, 20,000 valuable prizes, the smallest a $1 greenback; and it only costs you $1 for a ticket, or eleven for $10; and, as every fifth ticket draws a prize, the chances are not great.

Send in your orders soon if you would secure them.

Tickets for sale at J. R. Walsh's Bookstore; Damford & Baldwin's, 121 and 127 Monroe street; C. B. Clacius's Drug Store, 40 South Clark street; L. F. Gaylord's, No. 40 North Clark street; also by the proprietors, 144 Dearborn street. For particulars and full list of gifts, send for circular, inclosing stamp.

Address GEO. C. LEMON & CO.,
144 Dearborn street.

P. S.—Ask for Great American Prize Concert tickets. Take no others. Agents wanted. 7389